THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established In 1917

October 12, 1946

LEGACY OF DR. SUN

AN EDITORIAL

U.S. Seen Turning To Japan

By John W. Powell

Conscription Hits Farmers

By F. J. Chu

Kwangtung's Educational Crisis

By Wang Dzoong-yen

UNHOLY HOLY LAND

AN EDITORIAL

VOLUME 103 PRICE CNC$800 NUMBER 6

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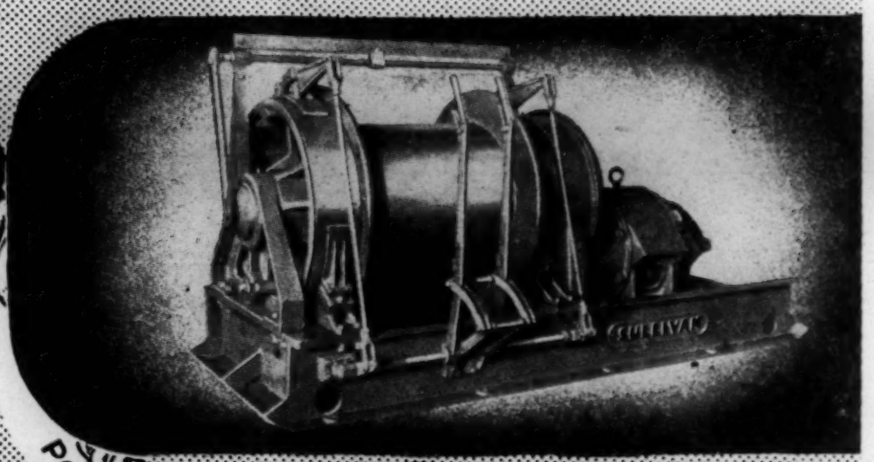

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LETTERS From The People

Comments from readers on current topics are cordially invited: their opinions, however, do not necessarily represent the views of **The China Weekly Review.**

What For?

To The Editor:

Just as Shanghailanders this morning were holding their memorial service for the late liberal democrats Professors Li Kung-po and Wen I-to in the Tien Chan Theater, the adjoining San Shan Hui-kuan (Guild-house of the Foochowese in Shanghai) was fully accommodated with armed policemen.

In the stalls of the meeting-house were seated about 3000 participants (who had been dispatched by some authorities to attend the meeting and arrived as early as six o'clock in the morning) as ardent supporters and "echoes" of their leader-speakers.

We do not object to any and every expression of speech contrary to ours, but what were these anti-democratic elements and that detail of police for, anyway?

A PLAIN CITIZEN.

Shanghai,
October 4, 1946.

"Big Bad Man"

To The Editor:

As a regular reader of the Review in the interior, I wish you would print the picture of "The No. 1 Big Man of the Shanghai Gangsters" in the "Who's Who in China" column of your magazine. I believe many of your readers have the same wish, so we all may see the "Lushan's true face" of this "Old Teacher" of Shanghai.

A YOUNG STUDENT.

Kweiyang, Kweichow,
October 2, 1946.

Why?

To The Editor:

Reading the letter from the Old Citizens' Union in the Sept. 14 issue of the Review, I also felt that "it is too queer." If Chang Lan is "not so popular in Szechuen" as the "Old Citizens" think, why was he beaten by the Chengtu people recently? Some of us commoners are being beaten and were beaten or shall be beaten nearly every day. Why don't our "newspapers and news agencies" report on such incidents?

"A free man never invades other's freedom." Why then do the people of Chengtu invade others' freedom by beating Chang Lan? "Old Citizens," kindly explain.

YOUNG CITIZEN.

Kweiyang, Kweichow,
Sept. 27, 1946.

KMT Mouthpiece?

To The Editor:

I have read the essay entitled "Constitutional Government Still Thing of Future for China" written by Mr. Chang Tao-shing in your issue of Oct. 5. I don't know Mr. Chang personally, but I wonder if he is a spokesman of the Ministry of Information of the KMT.

Mr. Chang tells us the so-called "People's Congress" that is to convene on Nov. 12 is formed by 950 old delegates (God knows who "elected" them!) and 850 new delegates who are still unknown. Such a "Congress" is clearly a pretense, a gesture of the KMT to delude the other parties and the people. I must say, and surely most people of our nation will agree, that this "Congress" cannot represent us.

I was quite surprised to see that Mr. Chang said "the people hope that the Government will keep its promise this time." Happily he said: "We are, therefore, on the way to constitutional democracy." Is Mr. Chang a KMT official or is he just a blockhead who really believes that the "Congress" is a "People's Congress?"

I am surprised, too, that your magazine, which has made so good an impression on us and is known to be liberal and democratic, has become a KMT Party organ!

A CHINESE.

Shanghai,
October 5, 1946.

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Corruption Rewarded?

To The Editor:

In the "Events in Brief" column of the September 21 issue of the Review one "small event" should not pass unnoticed: the suspension from service of Chang Kuo-wei, former Special Commissioner of the Finance Ministry for Hopei and Chahar provinces and the cities of Peiping and Tientsin, and his subsequent appointment as Director of Tax Administration for the Liaoan District. If he is charged with dereliction of duty as a special commissioner of the Finance Ministry, how can he be any good as a director of Tax Administration? It's just too bad for the taxpayers of the Liaoan District!

Anyway, it shows us that Chang is one of those officials who can get around in officialdom. We may be sure that Chang will be worse in his new post as a tax director. One thing is clear: should he be charged again with dereliction of duty he may get yet another appointment or be sent abroad to "investigate," like most of the "retired officials."

It also shows us that official corruption is common in China and one may say that it has become a fad (風氣) in politics.

In Chang's case, charges of "dereliction of duty" are an encouragement rather than a punishment for officials.

A YOUNG MAN.

Kweiyang, Kweichow,
September 27, 1946.

Dreams Of Officialdom

To The Editor:

With the problem of making a living so extraordinarily difficult in China nowadays, I often dream of becoming an official of some sort. This prospect is so very extraordinarily tempting that I'm going to write down what I would do if I were to become a big shot in politics:—

Now being a Mr. Somebody, I have already climbed up to the top class in officialdom after years of PMP (拍馬屁) and presented my superior officers with mooncakes made of gold on occasions of Mid-Autumn Festivals and Nien-ko stuffed with diamonds on New Year Days. I have already become an expert in Chinese calligraphy and have learned a lot of governmental red tape. Besides, I'm accustomed to the use of two faces: Those who are higher than I are presented with a smiling face always and a "yes-sir" ever ready on my lip; Those who are lower see a long face and sometimes I look at them with the whites of my eyes. If I were to speak I would talk Mandarin and if I were to give instruction I would have a few phrases of the San Min Shu I Doctrine or Confucius dictum at my finger tips.

The day after my promotion to be a director of some administration, I would begin to pay visits to other officials of equal rank. When this is completed which usually takes two or three weeks, I give them a 16-course dinner and in return I'll have all my days engaged in dinners, luncheons and parties in my honor for the following weeks. A month has passed now and I haven't got started on my work yet.

Now, I must look after my official affairs. First, the personnel in my office requires careful attention. I naturally would disregard their qualifications and work. First of all I find out their relations to or with other officials, for my relatives and men in my favor are all waiting for their appointments. And then I give opportunity to the chief of the General Affairs Section to resign. If he is a good fellow he would know what to do when I'm "entering the stage." Usually, as a rule in officialdom, all section heads should tender their

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resignations one month or so after the old director exits from the stage providing they had no relations with the new. I'd hire an American-returned student as my English Secretary if my office happens to be in Shanghai. When this personnel question was settled, I'd have all my men in key posts. And then I'd have several personal seals engrained with chicken-blood red stones; that's one of the necessities of an official who holds too many posts and personal stamps can do wonders for officialdom in China.

Then I must arm myself with some form of infection; it comes in handy in case I wish to resign. Softened brain or hardened liver, ulcerated stomach or outraged spleen, flat chest or high blood pressure, diabetes, Brights disease, beriberi, rheumatism, or insomnia—any one of these will do.

I'd celebrate the birthdays of all the members of my family from my grand parents to the smallest of my children and send out invitations so as to receive presents from my subordinates, aside from festival presents. To my wife, the problem of getting a fur coat, a pair of Nylon stockings, plastic shoes would be settled. To my children there are toys of any kind and to myself Johnny Walker Whisky, Havana Cigars, Atomic pen, etc. So my monthly income is of little matter.

Supposing the civil war has been fought and victory is on our side, I'd take the opportunity to participate in taking-over. Special commissioner or representative will do and then I'll have the authority to confiscate anything that may come my way and sell it when the time is ripe for selling. Be it opium in cases marked as special drugs or engines from battleships. When the hour has come and an investigating mission formed, I'll book passage to the States and submit my resignation in due course. By this time, I have already had my photo and my past activities printed in the local newspapers.

Upon my return from abroad in one or two years time, I'll do still greater things.

So much for the present. If time and space provide, I'll write more of my endless dream.

A YOUNG DREAMER.

Kweiyang, Kweichow,
September 30, 1946.

Food Or Silk!

To The Editor:

I read in one of the Chinese dailies that Gen. Claire Chennault is to start his airline in the near future and that allegedly raw silk will be hauled from Canton to Shanghai. If this is true, I would be much interested to learn what connection the haulage has with relief goods to such places of famine as Hunan, Kwangsi and Kwangtung, which CNRRA recently said were in dire need of foodstuffs.

Your recent editorial "Profits of Mercy" in this case, (if silk is to be airlifted by the new concern) seems to be irrelevant, since Gen. Chennault will not earn any profits from relief supplies. He will earn them from commercial goods.

The banning of a Chinese aviation company, the Great China, from operating in this country, becomes interesting to a greater extent if viewed in connection with the lightninglike results Gen. Chennault obtained with his application.

Would you be kind enough to give more background and information on what is in the air, in the full sense of the word? An editorial or article would be most welcome.

AIR-MINDED.

Shanghai,
October 5, 1946.

Profits Of Mercy

To The Editor:

In the editorial of the Sept. 28 issue of the Review entitled "The Profits of Mercy," you gave us a fairly clear picture of the "Mercy Squadron" and then concluded by asking "why CNRRA is going to operate a Mercy Squadron at a profit to some private individual."

Although I am no organizer or backer of the M. S., I'll try to answer your question in the light of one of the Confucian dictums: "Name not proper, talk not smooth."(名不正，言不順) General Chennault has been in China long enough to know this proverb. So when he brought up his M. S. scheme, he probably had in his mind a good name, even if he intended to do business for the sake of making profits.

A good name really counts in China when applied to organizations or social activities. The Miss Shanghai and Beauty Queen contests in Shanghai were good examples. Although "playing with females," they were also run in the name of mercy. Therefore, when movie stars, stage actresses, girl students and "decent ladies" get together to participate in the ballots, they have a good name to protect them. Why then couldn't the famous ace use the name of mercy to do business?

Please don't worry about the future of CNRRA-purchased planes. When the time comes and CNRRA's work is wound up, they are sure to find their owner: Given to Chennault & Co. as a "tip" for services rendered or sold to some other airlines as surplus properties, or....

We shall just wait and see and wish the general both "fame and profit."

A.T.S. PROMOTER.

Kweiyang, Kweichow,
October 2, 1946.

U.S.A. Wronged . . .

To The Editor:

With regard to "A Chinese Civilian's" letter of Sept. 12th, under the caption of "Playing With Fire...." appearing in your September 28th issue condemning the U. S. Government's action in delivering a lot of ammunition and supplies to only one of the factions with a heart of Evil, I, in response to the tolling of the Bell of Atri, would very much at this time do Uncle Sam more justice by asserting to the masses of China that he had been greatly wronged by the statement.

Indeed, war is hateful, especially one fought for no greater cause than fratricide. In the case of the civil war in China, for the spreading wide of the forest of fire, none but the party that had first set the spark is to blame; otherwise there would have been no market for ammunition at least in this part of the world, though, during this period of post-war rehabilitation and reconstruction of China, other supplies from America are in some degree necessary and indispensable.

While there are at this moment in China no arsenals of considerable magnitude to supply either of the two parties, it has given birth to unavoidable suspicion of the source of fighting materials, such as guns, cannon balls, etc., etc., on the part of the other faction which has become so emboldened as to gamble the existence of the nation. For the realization of a genuine unification of China, it is, therefore, sincerely hoped that the offender would adopt the late General Wu Pei-fu's policy—he placed a casket in front of his residence to tell the Japs of his firm determination not to betray the nation by fulfilling their selfish purposes.

KINSON TSIANG.

Shanghai,
October 1, 1946.

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Correction

To The Editor:

Your delivery of the Review to me has been normal in recent months. Many thanks for your good will and spirit of service.

I find, in the Aug. 31 issue of the Review in Wu Vieking's "Recovery, Expansion of China's Cotton Industry Discussed," there is a mistake. He says, "Ling pao is grown in Shensi Province from seed." Actually, Ling pao belongs to Honan Province. Be so kind as to make a correction.

CHANG SIN-SHUN.

Neikiang, Szechuen,
October 2, 1946.

Historical Parallel?

To The Editor:

I challenge the courtesy of your paper to publish the following letter.

What I have in mind is an historical parallel that happened in China some 300 years ago. The last few years of the Ming Dynasty witnessed an imperial court unprecedented in corruption and inefficiency. The people suffered and peasants revolted. Their leaders, Chang Shien-chung and Li Tse-cheng, are still known among the Chinese as the "plebian heroes."

On the other hand, representing the ruling class was an imperial general named Wu San-kwei, who finding himself helpless against the peasant uprising invited the Manchus into China Proper to crush the rebels. They succeeded but they prolonged their stay and ironically became host instead of remaining an invited guest of China. That was how China was conquered by an alien nation.

The situation in China today is not much different from that of more than 300 years ago, from an historical point of view. The question now, of course, is: Will history repeat itself—either in one way or in several. Quite an unpleasant thought, isn't it, Mr. Editor?

MISS H. L. YEH.

Shanghai,
October 5, 1946.

1001 Bans

To The Editor:

In your issue of September 28, Mr. Wong Foun, the gentleman who is interested in labor research, touches on a subject that I have wished to raise for a long time now. All I can say is that if a professional labor researcher starts kicking about the lack of information on labor conditions in this city, then how is the dilettante to figure out what goes on in the realm of the labor-management relationship?

To tell you the truth, labor conditions, not to speak of such god-awful things as strikes, hardly ever appear in the press in the form they are presented in the United States, where not only the personal hobby of every labor leader and manager is public property, their very thoughts are not hidden under a bushel. Here, you never know there is a strike on, say in the tram business, until your dogs start complaining about your being too hard on them, walking all this way from Picardie to the Bund. As to what happens in such out of the way places as textile mills, cotton spinning and wool factories, etc....well, it looks like nothing ever happens there. Your reader is therefore extremely surprised when an official notification is issued for the information of all concerned that "about so many strikes went off in the month of August—having been settled through mediation, coersion, and what-have-you."

Needless to say, as Mr. Wong Foun correctly noted, this blackout is in no

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way conducive to the perpetuation of democracy and can only lead to "disastrous destruction, accompanied by political and economic devastation."

When I hear of statements to the effect that a wider circulation of news between the peoples of the world is the only means to build a warless world, I make the logical conclusion that a warless symbiosis of labor and management cannot be built unless there is a great measure of news coverage of their respective activities.

Here is hoping that as an American magazine, dedicated to the high traditions of news coverage, not excluding labor-management relations, you will undertake to pierce the present blackout in this sphere.

You will be doing a service not only to your American readers, who probably are interested in the Chinese laborer as a human being, but also to your Chinese readers who are deprived of such publications dedicated to the coverage of labor news as the "Sun Hoo Jih Shih," mentioned by Mr. Wong Foun, which has now received a consecutive number in the 1001 bans.

WHITE COLLAR.

Shanghai,
October 3, 1946.

Civil War Bill

To The Editor:

Your editorial "Doubling Up On Duty" published in your Sept. 28 issue expressed the view which had for quite some time been on the tip of my tongue.

For months I have been puzzled by this point and could hardly find an appropriate explanation to justify on the part of the government the contention that "such goods entered China without paying duty to the properly-constituted government." Yes, in face of a government order the Customs can do nothing except obey.

We do love our government; now that she is poor and urgently in need of "dough" to foot the internecine war bill we have to support her financially. Besides imposing Customs duty, I propose that our government, as a means of increasing its public income, collect for the second time all those national and local taxes collected by the Japs during their occupation in the last few years. This may be based on the ground that "out of these collections, the properly-constituted government has not got a single cent."

"Tame and obedient," the Chinese people, though wrong, will not voice even a feeble protest. Once again they will take the attitude of "lookers on" notwithstanding the fact it directly concerns them.

CHENG PAO-MING.

Tsingtao,
October 2, 1946.

Quotation

To The Editor:

I am interested in Mr. P. Y. Wang's letter in the Review of Sept. 14. According to "Introductory Lessons to English Literature," p. 68 (Commercial Press), the quotation is "All are mirrors .....,"

M. T. Y.

Nanchang, Kiangsi Prov.,
September 27, 1946.

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Legacy Of Dr. Sun

THE celebrations which two days ago marked the thirty-fifth anniversary of the foundation of the Republic of China somehow lacked that fervent tempo displayed just a year ago in the streets of Shanghai. In Nanking, Peiping, Canton, and by this time almost-forgotten Chungking, the same must have held true. The form was there, but the spirit was lacking. Somehow the rows on rows of flags, the people milling in the streets, and the customary memorial services attended by the usual state functionaries didn't, or couldn't, bring to the people that peace of mind and sense of achievement which they had felt only a year ago. For behind everyone's mind was the unfulfilled legacy of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the Founding Father.

That the Chinese people should be irked at the many political hitches on the road to a unified, progressive, democratic China is not to be wondered at. But that they should, many of them, have lost faith in the ultimate triumph of the Three People's Principles of Nationalism, Democracy and Socialism as laid down by Dr. Sun is not only surprising, but uncalled for. For in China, where years are decades, and decades centuries, 35 years is but a drop in the bucket of historical time. It is a fact that progress in China toward unity and democracy has been slow. It is likewise a fact that the third principle, concerning the Livelihood of the People, is still, to all intents and purposes, a dead letter as far as the masses are concerned. But for all that there is still hope.

There is hope because, slowly but surely, the people are becoming determined to play more than a "back-seat" role. There is hope because, slowly but surely, the old diehards and reactionaries are vanishing or going into political oblivion. And there is even hope in the civil war—even if it does bring untold suffering to the masses—for the people are beginning to realize that the time has come when either the Three People's Principles must be put into practice—or be put on the shelf.

This, the 35th anniversary of the Revolution—finds the nation at the very crossroads of its existence. This year the people have come to realize that there has already been brought about too much change for a return to the "idyllic" state of affairs prevailing before the war, when the bellies of the people were full, and their minds empty. All over the country forward-looking, progressive elements are beginning to understand that change is not only desirable, but imperative. And it is in the fact that the people realize this, that there lies hope. For so long as the people know the truth, and consequently know what they want, progress can be made.

* * *

THE civil war now raging on all fronts, and with no quarter being asked or given, is no doubt a great physical calamity for the nation. Untold millions are suffering at the hands of their own soldiers—are dying, many of them, for a cause that they do not know, that they do not want to know. But to the younger generation of today, the very struggle is kindling a fire that will never be extinguished. From all over the country reports are coming in of young men taking a new interest in the affairs of the state. The political consciousness of the masses is becoming a reality which even "old line" politicos are afraid to disregard. The civil war has blown the lid wide open on the pathological state of the nation. Many a patriotic Chinese is, for the first time in his life, making a rough, if earnest diagnosis of the ailments that confront his country. Therein lies progress. And therein lies hope, not only for the millions of young thinking men, but for the hundreds of millions of peasants and artisans who will some day come under their leadership.

That is why the word "government" has lost much of the sanctity and respect once given it, while the word "people" has become the new coin of political discussion. As the misery and degradation of the people has grown during the last 10 years of foreign and civil strife, so has grown their part in national affairs. Not that the people themselves have yet become the decisive factor. That day, foreseen by the august Father of the Republic, is still far off. But what is happening is that the leaders of the people, as opposed to the leaders of any particular party, are coming to the fore. Criticism of the state, the lifeblood of democracy, is growing—and not only destructive criticism but what is infinitely more important, constructive criticism.

Had this been the China of 20 years ago, these outer manifestations of a political renaissance could have been but of little worth. Had this been 20 years ago, the Kuomintang party would have been a militarist-beridden hierarchy of reactionaries. And had this been 20 years ago, Yenan would have sold itself, body and soul, to the highest foreign bidder. But neither of these things have happened, because of the sufferings sacrifices and tribulations endured by the Chinese people during the past two decades. With the elimination of old-style warlords — and the expulsion of Japanese imperialist-schemers and exploiters—a new type of Kuomintang and a new type of Communist Party have grown up in China.

Today there are liberals in the ranks of the Kuomintang, to whom the triumph of the Three

People's Principles are more important than the mere policy of remaining in control of the state. And today the Communist Party in China believes that their allegiance to the Chinese people comes first, their loyalty to the concept of international revolution next. That is why the bridge separating the two dominant groups in China is gradually being narrowed down, all military conflict notwithstanding. True, many an old-time diehard still remains in a position of authority in the Kuomintang, while many a Moscow-reared and indoctrinated Yenanite sees the world revolution as the only reality. Yet, withal, more and more Chinese leaders are pursuing a China first, and a people first, policy. That is why the 35th anniversary of the establishment of the Chinese Republic still holds forth the prospects of a victory for the concept of the people's Republic, not of the politicians' Republic.

And if to this change in the attitude of the Kuomintang and Communist leaders we note the rise of a third political party—the Democratic League, we can see yet more reason for faith in the ultimate triumph of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Three People's Principles. For, a new thing in China, the Democratic League continues to exist, indeed to grow, despite the fact that it has neither an army, a group of political "bodyguards-cum-storm troopers" or a few influential warlords. In others words, here is a party that exists only because certain masses of the people will not see it suppressed or bludgeoned into extinction. That such a party can exist at all is another proof of the gradual turn in the tide of Chinese affairs.

* * *

THAT is why, despite the roar of guns, and the shedding of blood in all the four corners of China today, we can see hope—the type of hope that the Founding Father himself saw 21 years ago when he lay on his deathbed in Peiping.

We can see this hope because we are not blind to the failings of the government, nor yet blind to the constructive, progressive forces which are coming to the fore, not only in Nanking and Yenan, but all over the country. We cannot, and will not, believe that any nation which has endured the cataclysmic political tortures of the past third of a century can "go under." We cannot, and will not, believe that five millenia of common sense and a willingness to compromise will be thrown overboard when most needed.

That is why we look to the future of the Chinese Republic. Yes, we see the same old forces of greed, corruption and insatiable lust for power, gnawing at the foundation of a people's government laid by Dr. Sun Yat-sen. But today, we know that the foundation is there to stay, that the political termites who see in the present struggle of the people for a voice in the government a convenient pedestal to power will not triumph.

If the 35 years of the Republic has brought blood and suffering and sacrifice as the people's reward, at least it has brought hope for the future. That hope lies in the reawakening of the people to a new understanding of their role in the evolution of the state to a democratic government wherein popular sovereignty reigns supreme.

The road will be long and arduous. New martyrs for the cause of the true Three People's Principles, in deed as well as in word, will pay the supreme sacrifice. New leaders of the masses will take the place of the old, and new struggles and sacrifices will be the lot of the people. But was ever a revolution accomplished overnight? Or was ever a people able to throw off the chains of superstition and exploitation in a matter of years rather than decades?

With all the perversions which have been used to misrepresent the true legacy of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, his is the testament which lives on in the hearts of the people, his the will that can yet move mountains of political rubble and debris. And his the faith that stands for more than one party or one ruling clique—the faith in the common tiller of the soil and the artisan.

As a young medical student in Hongkong, Dr. Sun turned his diagnosis to political channels, and suggested, as a remedy for the evils of his land, the principles of Nationalism, Democracy and Socialism. Then, 35 years ago, the healer alone could fight the battle. Today the patient has rallied to save his life. In that fact alone lies half the victory. It is now for the people to see the job through.

Traffic Control Improving

IT is with genuine pleasure that we feel justified today in paying tribute to the traffic department of Police Bureau of the Shanghai Municipal Government for the improvements effected in the overcrowded downtown business section of this city within the last six weeks. It is true that the traffic officers concerned got off to a poor start very slowly at the beginning of September, but equally true is it today that they are definitely getting results. Traffic is moving easily, without jamming, on the two worst arteries, Szechuen and Kiangse Roads; cross traffic is not being held back so long that it overflows from one block into another; motorists are exercising care where they park; zigzagging pedicabs and happy-go-lucky bicyclists finally have been given attention and made to behave.

Moreover, and this is the first time we have noted it, effort is being made to win respect for the one-way traffic signs. At Szechuen-Foochow Roads we observed a policeman take up a strategic position on the southwest corner and, within two minutes, check the progress southward on Szechuen Road of a score of vehicles.

Two stubborn cyclists, a student and a messenger, sought to argue the point and wound up, as they should have, by being ordered to accompany the officer to the police station when they not only failed to produce their bicycle licenses but attempted to argue themselves into being excused and released.

This, incidentally, is an unfortunate trait the traffic officer too often encounters. The offender invariably attempts to bluff it out: he had not noticed the signal, nor heard the officer shout, nor realized he was doing anything out of order. "Mah-mah, fu-fu," suggests he—and let's call it quits. This "Open Sesame" to freedom, we are happy to note, seems to have lost its once almost

omnipotent power. Let us hope the officers stay adamant, for that certainly will keep offenders in line and minimize the misdemeanors which, added up, snarl traffic.

It is a pleasure to also record improvement in certain other downtown and some residential areas. More respect is being shown red lights. More pedicab, ricksha and bicycle operators actually are stopping when the signals are against them although they still display a tendency to overshoot their corners. Matters will continue to improve if the present alertness is not relaxed. Pride of accomplishment, we hope, will induce traffic officials to continue their campaign, and extend it. While quite a bit has been done, there is much more work ahead. Any slackening will be seized upon all too quickly and chaos again will reign, particularly as more motor and manpower vehicles are licensed.

Traffic control is a 365-day-in-the-year job. When the SMG's Police Bureau has motor cars and trucks, pedicabs, bicycles and rickshas under control, it can turn to pedestrian control. That is another 24-hour-a-day task!

Shanghai Airport Authority

FOLLOWING our editorial on the need for the development of a better airfield in Shanghai, the announcement that a new runway would be built at Lunghwa to accommodate trans-Pacific airliners shows that at long last something is finally brewing. We are certain that the new, four-billion-dollar (approximately US$1,000,000) runway will be a great contribution to the airport facilities of this city. But will this runway be the beginning of a new development, or the end?

As far as we can see, the time has come when we must think in terms not of one or two trans-Pacific airlines, but of half or a round dozen such. And instead of one such runway at Lunghwa, more will soon be needed there as well as several at Kiangwan. In addition to which, the opening up of Hungjao airport may soon be necessary to take care of the growing volume of air traffic.

All of which leads us to one conclusion: that a Shanghai Airport Authority should be created, with representatives of the local, provincial and national governments, together with representatives of the chief operating air lines. Such an authority would be entrusted with the planning and development of more comprehensive, greatly expanded airport facilities in this city. Given sufficient backing, a Shanghai Airport Authority could act as a central planning and research board for the new construction which can lick Hongkong and Manila in the race for the title of the No. 1 Airfield in the Orient.

There is still, of course, the question of finance. The new four-billion-dollar runway will be a four-way proposition with the two premier Chinese airlines, CNAC and CATC contributing half, and the Shanghai Municipal Government and the National Government contributing the other half. This is a happy working arrangement where those who will most directly benefit by the improvement will foot the bill. But what of future, and therefore necessarily accelerated expansion?

As far as our knowledge in these matters goes, it seems clear that sooner or later that the two Chinese aviation corporations, both requiring every penny they have for expansion of their own facilities, and the Shanghai Municipal Government, will find that they cannot continue contributing in the same large measure to the development of such facilities. This clearly necessitates placing the entire financial burden of expanding airfields upon the shoulders of the National Government, which cannot be expected for at least several years to come to be overanxious to contribute. This brings up the eternal problem of: Who's going to pay for everything?

We will indulge here in a little bit of speculation. One of the greatest money-makers in the line of public utilities around the world has been, of course, the Suez Canal Company, which has steadily, in peace as in war, piled up dividend upon dividend. So confident are we that a really good airport in Shanghai would pay for itself that we venture to believe that a shareholding concern could be created, with part of the shares subscribed by the airlines, part by the local and national governments, and part by private finance. In other words, businessmen could be invited to invest their capital in developing the city's air transport facilities, and receiving dividends for the royalties paid by users of the field.

We believe that this plan is not as far-fetched as might appear at first sight. There is no reason why, with the speedy development of sufficient facilities, Shanghai should not become the aerial hub of the Far Eastern air traffic which is growing up. While for many years to come no profit could be expected, but only continued losses in the operation of an airfield, ultimately the thing could, if properly handled, pay for itself.

These two projects then, the establishment of a Shanghai Airport Authority and the creation of a shareholding company to manage the airport, could be of inestimable value to the development of a Shanghai airfield second to none in the Orient. We hope all concerned will weigh this project, for if they desire to act at all, then they must act now. Manila, Hongkong and other leading cities are not blind to the possibilities that lie in monopolizing the Far Eastern air traffic. Shanghai should by this time have awakened from its lethargy, rolled up its sleeves, and set to work. The four-billion-dollar runway at Lunghwa is a grand beginning, but only a beginning nevertheless. Let's see the rest of the job through.

Unholy Holy Land

THE terrorism that has been going on in Palestine, the flight of the Grand Mufti to Egypt, the adjournment of the London conference and the exchange of notes between Truman and Attlee, leave no doubt as to the gravity of the situation in the Holy Land. The Arabs, the Jews and the British are approaching zero hour. Which means that somewhere along the line something is going to give way if action

isn't taken quickly by No. 10 Downing Street.

Looking over the events of the past several weeks, certain facts stand out. One is that Britain, no matter what the cost, is going to hold on to her bases in Palestine. Secondly, that no matter what the cost, the Jews will continue to smuggle illegal immigrants into the Holy Land. And lastly, that whatever the consequences, the Arab League is out to wrest control of the Holy Land from the hands of the British. Which leaves Britain practically where she was a year ago, only with this difference — then she could have pulled through practically any new plan for Palestine whereas now everyone will jump on her, no matter what she does.

It seems to us that Whitehall let slip by a great opportunity at the time the Anglo-American Inquiry Commission first got down to making an attempt to solve the problem of Palestine. Had London carried out the plan laid down by the Commission then—before the British were forced to take a back seat role in Egypt, and before the Arab League had had time to organize —everything would have been quite different now. Delay, dilettantism and lack of foresight made the Palestine problem what it is today. The same factors will increase the difficulties with every month that passes before the British decide to follow one line or the other.

It is of course to be noted that Britain has always been extraordinarily successful in playing at the "wait and see" policy. What sometimes appears as "muddling through" to those unfamiliar with the ways of British imperial policy, turns out, on better and cooler examination, to be merely the success of a policy which believes that given enough time any problem can be settled. That may have been so several decades ago, but we believe that in a world of shrinking distances and times, and expanding contacts, time is no longer what it used to be. Which means that today nations which desire to stay on the map must work against time, rather than expect time to work in their favor. This, it appears, is the case with Britain in Palestine.

We will take the view that Britain means well in Palestine. Judging by the new Imperial policy pursued by the Labor Government in India, there is no reason to assume the contrary until, and unless, it is proved to be a fact. Assuming, therefore, that Whitehall only desires to better the Palestinians' lot, what is her best plan today?

Obviously the first essential is to define what the problem of Palestine is. If it is assumed that the Arab League is definitely part and parcel of the Palestine problem, then it should be as much responsible for sharing its territory, wealth and power with the Palestinian Arabs as World Jewry is prepared to share its all with Palestine Jewry. If not, the Arab League must be told in no uncertain terms that it has no place in the Palestine issue. That cleared up, Britain must decide whether the ultimate political evolution of Palestine is more important than the major problem at present, namely, the question of the admission of the 100,000 Jewish immigrants decided upon by London and Washington in 1945.

Once Britain has taken her choice in these matters, the decks will be clear for action, since the problem will have been delimited in its scope. At present, this is not so, for the current and long term policies of the British in Palestine are allowed to leap-frog each other as occasion demands, while at one time the Arab League is given a full say in the matter, and the next is considered as an outsider.

It is the lack of a clear, straight road which has bogged down matters in the Holy Land for Britain. And the only way to get things done is for Whitehall to find or make some such political path. So far it has allowed its policy to meander. The time has come when concrete steps must be taken to solve what is after all a very concrete problem. Until Britain does that, all her round-table conferences and protestations of friendship for the Jews and Arabs will be to no avail. For in the long run, it is good deeds and not good faith which triumph. Britain, however, appears to believe that good intentions alone will succeed. We know of only one road that is paved with good intentions.

25 Years Ago In Millard's Review Of The Far East

October 15, 1921.

Prophetic

The Chinese were taught to use kerosene in their lamps and in their cooking and heating stoves, and took kindly to the innovation. Then in the World War petroleum prices became prohibitive and the Chinese went back to their old, familiar—though much less brilliant—vegetable oils. This experience was prophetic of their future importance, not only in the Orient but in the whole world. During the war, China exported in one year (1917) 162,000 tons of vegetable oil, and 200,000 tons of oil seeds. That was only the beginning of big things.

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Conference

A Presidential Mandate issued (in Peking) on October 6 appointed Hon. Alfred Sze, now Chinese Minister to the United States, Dr. Wellington Koo, now Chinese Minister to England, Dr. Wang Chung-hui, now Chief of the Supreme Court, and Dr. C. C. Wu, a member of the Southern government, as plenipotentiaries to represent China at the Pacific Conference.

10 Years Ago in The China Weekly Review

October 10, 1936.

Silver Jubilee

Of all the 25 celebrations of this (the Double Tenth) anniversary in the quarter of a century since Dr. Sun Yat-sen and his small band of patriots overthrew the Manchu Empire and established the Republic, the observance this year is of the greatest significance because Chinese are now face to face with the vital question of preserving the independence of the nation from domination by another alien race, this time the Japanese. If China accedes to Japan's demands this obviously will be China's last observance of an independent "Double Ten."

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Textile

Prof. Alfred Farrer Barker, professor of textile industries at Chiao-Tung University, who recently made a study of the textile industries of China, their present position and future possibilities, expresses the opinion that the failure of this country to develop her export trade is due to the inability to adopt the downright economic thoroughness of Western organization and as a result, China is often beaten, even in her own home trade, by Japan. What China specially lacks at present, Prof. Barker feels, is a textile "intelligentsia" —a body of enlightened opinion which can mold the industry to its own pattern.

America Seen Turning To Japan As China Deadlock Continues

By JOHN W. POWELL

FEAR of Japan's revival as the leading power of the Far East, often expressed by worried foreigners and Chinese in recent months, today seems to be justified by current developments.

Although its cities, industrial establishments and communications lines are still largely piles of rubble, and although it has been stripped of its rich empire, Japan today is making comparatively rapid strides in its rehabilitation program.

With the institution of efficient and reasonably enlightened Allied rule and with the removal of many of the objectionable features of traditional Japanese government, such as the huge military and naval establishments, the secret police and restrictions on the basic human freedoms, the Japanese have responded quickly.

It is this ease with which the Japanese people have been able to make the adjustments required of them and to accept—to all outward appearances—ideas of Western democracy, plus the increasing fear of Russia among high American officers, that causes the greatest concern to friends of China who have been looking forward to the day when China, America's traditional friend in the East, will come into her own as the leading nation of Asia.

STRATEGY SHIFTING

The feeling here is that America definitely is shifting her strategy in the Pacific to depend more and more on Japan, and less and less on China. This goes for economic and political plans as well as military. Some observers have already begun pointing out that America's best market in Asia may well again become the people of Japan. Pointing to the fact that while for years before Pearl Harbor we counted China as our main interest in Asia, but invested most of our money in Japan, they say that 75,000,000 Japanese, eventually raised to even a medium standard of living, can offer an infinitely greater market for high-quality American merchandise than 400,000,000 traditionally impoverished Chinese.

On the political side, it is said that the Japanese have, with few observable difficulties, embraced the idea of democracy and self-government and claim that already the average Japanese has more personal freedom and more voice in his government than the average Chinese is likely to have for years. Rallies, mass meetings, labor unions, etc. are the order of the day here, while some elections have already taken place.

Militarily, the strategy is obvious: While a unified, stable China would be preferable, well organized military establishments in Japan, the Philippines and Southeast Asia, will largely offset China. This is especially true with the rockets and airplanes of today.

Russia A Factor

Some cautious observers fear that America's urgent desire to cement her lines against the Soviet threat may cause her to act with undue haste in Japan, restoring the nation industrially and economically long before the desired political changes have had time to take effect. Many fear that the Japanese, by their smiling deference to all American wishes and speedy compliance with all official orders, may fool Uncle Sam into thinking the occupation job is done before it really is and that once the troops have gone home, the feudalistic Zaibatsu will rise again to take over the reigns of government.

While the Russian-American tension in Japan is certainly a reflection of the scene in Europe, it has its local angles. First, there is little doubt but that while Japan is officially governed by the Allies, America does as she pleases, with General MacArthur issuing orders and rescinding them as he sees fit. Proponents of this policy have, of course, a reasonably facile argument. They merely point to Germany and Korea where the task of governing has been complicated by dividing the land into different zones. As we all know, the results in these two countries have been extremely disappointing.

Relations Difficult

Various stories and rumors go the rounds continually, with much of the gossip concerning relations between the Russian and other Allied representatives here. As in Europe, the Russians can be counted upon to vote against some 90 percent of all proposals made by anyone other than themselves. Likewise, most Russian proposals go unheeded. Both sides charge the other with going back on earlier agreements. In Korea a few days ago, for instance, more than 2000 Japanese civilian refugees were suddenly pushed across the border into the American zone. They arrived, bereft of everything but a few rags, and without notice. No one was expecting them since the Russians walked out on repatriation talks two months ago. No explanation was forthcoming. The refugees simply appeared and had to be fed and clothed out of scanty American and Korean stocks.

One highly-placed American colonel illustrated his case against the Russians by telling me of a request his office received from the Soviet mission. The Soviets politely asked that he prepare a record of all Russian prisoners of war captured and all Russians killed, including names and burial places, during the Russo-Japanese war of 1905!

On the other side of the picture are the tales of American military emplacements in Japan, the Philippines and Korea. Rumor has it that there is an American plan to air-blitz all of the Far East should "trouble" arise. Another story tells of large numbers of jet-propelled fighters and other latest aerial equipment having already arrived in the Philippines.

Mutual Suspicions

While it is usually impossible to run any of these tales to earth, the mere fact that they are being passed around continually and that new rumors are added regularly indicates that there is entirely too much disagreement and suspicion between America and Britain on the one hand and Russia on the other.

In such a situation there is bound to be extreme interest in Japan, with much less concern about China. American thinking seems to be: "We are here and we can do what we want with Japan, so that in the future we will be able to depend upon her as a sympathetic ally who will embrace the same political and economic philosophies as we do. What's more, we can trade profitably with her and, eventually, can use her as a stabilizing influence in Asia. China, on the other hand, is a mess. There is political and military deadlock at present and it is reasonably certain that China will continue to have a corrupt and inefficient government and will, therefore, remain a liability for years."

Many Contrasts

Arriving in Tokyo from Shanghai one is immediately struck by the contrast. While many of the differences are small, such as matters affecting one's personal comfort, these little items, plus the numerous major differences, give a rather clear indication of the direction in which we are headed and bring to mind the question of who won the war.

In Shanghai we bumped over the dirt roads of dilapidated Kiangwan Airfield in a lumbering six by six, had coffee in a Quonset hut and took off from the all-too-small Kiangwan runway. In Tokyo we landed at a new U.S. Army field still under construction. As we circled before landing, we could see hundreds of men at work filling in acres of fresh concrete runways, taxiways and parkways. Alighting at a newly-built passenger office comparable to many in America, we drank cokes while our luggage was stowed aboard trucks. We rode in buses through several miles of reasonably-well paved streets to the downtown passenger office.

All foreigners in Japan are housed by the American headquarters in modern hotels, converted offices or confiscated Japanese houses. Food

is supplied from Army stores shipped from America, so no foreigner, whether he be a Chinese general, an American G.I. or a Russian newspaperman, "lives off the land" or in any way interferes with the Japanese economy. The transportation problem for Allied nationals is solved by innumerable jeeps and other vehicles in readily accessible motor pools, plus an extensive Army bus service which employs the very latest in large rear-wheel drive American buses. Traffic in Tokyo and other metropolitan centers is comparatively light, there being few man-propelled vehicles and only a nominal number of pedestrians. All important intersections have two traffic cops, one American MP and one Japanese.

The following headlines, picked at random from Tokyo papers and covering only a few days, also indicate the trend:

U.S. Food Imports Avoid Crisis.

Large Export Cargo For America.

U.S. Aids Industrial Revival Here.

Three Billion Yen of Zaibatsu Securities Scheduled for Liquidation.

Step to Democratize Radio Setup Made.

SCAP Hails Diet Approval Of Four Local Government Reform Bills.

Emancipated Women Of Japan To Hear SCAP's "Women's Hour" Each Week.

MODEL OF AMERICA

General MacArthur seems to be doing his best to turn Japan into a small scale model of America. Whether the conversion will be complete or whether it will go beyond the outward physical appearances, we will have to wait to see. Meanwhile, the increasing friction with Russia, plus continued confusion in China and the repeated failure of our "China Policy" expedites Japan's return to normal.

The future of the Far East appears to be taking shape now, and to those of us who pleaded China's case during the days of selling scrap iron to Japan, it is extremely disappointing to see America again thinking in terms of a "stable" Japan.

MAJOR GENERAL VICTOR W. ODLUM, Canada's veteran Ambassador to China, in his farewell press conference here expressed gloomy views as to the prospects of peace in China. He said a meeting of minds and hearts as well as of pens is necessary to the achievement of a lasting agreement. He saw hope for China in her people's capacity for hard work, skilled labor, and in the great progress in the field of education. The General stated Canada's foreign policy to be that of a loyal, efficient, positive member of the democratic team of nations, following the lead of her more powerful policy-making associates.

The French Government has applied to the International Bank for a loan of US$500,000,000, according to Minister of Finance Robert Schuman. The bank will grant the loan to the agencies entrusted with the reconstruction of the French economy, and not to the government.

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Conscription Hits Farms Hardest; Country Lad Seen Drifting Away

By F. J. CHU

BOTH the government and the Communists have again begun an intensive conscription drive. The goal of the government's drive, according to an official notification to the Anhwei provincial authorities, is aimed at 300,000 young and able-bodied men. But there is every possibility that the government will launch more drives subsequently for fresh recruits, judging from the rate of casualties suffered by the Nationalist armies and the fact that a continued, all-out civil war in China is fast becoming a certainty.

On the other hand, the Communists are reported to have ordered local authorities in their "liberated areas" to produce four young men for every 1000 mow (167 acres) of arable land, in order to fill up their ranks, replacing their fallen comrades. No one yet knows whether the Communists are living up to their threat of calling up 1,000,000 men to bear arms against the government, but with four men from every 1000 mow of land being called it looks as if the Red forces are to be considerably augmented in manpower.

War Casualties High

The belief that the government will need more than its seemingly conservative figure is borne out by reports that the Nationalist armies lost 170,000 men on the central Kiangsu front alone, while total civil war casualties suffered by September 11 were reported to be 220,000, or one-eighth of the entire military strength put in the field. This fact corroborated by the Committee For A Democratic Far Eastern Policy, a leftist American organization, in reporting recently that the "occupation of cities which Kuomintang armies have been announcing jubilantly in the past six weeks have cost them 130,000 casualties...."

The committee's figure for a period of six weeks in proportion to the reported 220,000 seems great at first glance, but it is possible since the Kuomintang armies have taken up the offensive only recently in a determined drive to reduce the Chinese Communists to an insignificant threat as a military unit, if not to liquidate the Reds entirely. Multiply this by the months, perhaps years to come as KMT-CP conflicts in the past indicate; the loss of lives alone on both sides of the line almost defies one's power of imagination, especially when an equally staggering number of troops and civilians has only recently perished in the last holocaust that enveloped the entire globe.

In the loss of lives one easily finds that the hardest hit have been the farmers and hence China's rural economy, which was dislocated to a great extent even before the war, due partly to the government's inability to protect the farmer and his market, that, in terms of statistics, it was teetering on the brink, if not in a real state, of bankruptcy.

Though forced labor under the Japanese in the occupied areas was unpleasant enough, a greater blight overtook the rural population of Free China. That was and still is conscription. Young men of provinces already bled white during the war are still being conscripted. Six thousand fresh conscripts were taken from the Chengtu area recently, and part of a 32,000 quota is to come from former unoccupied area of Anhwei which constituted a part of Free China.

There is already a widespread shortage of skilled farmhands. In a number of Free China provinces, on miles and miles of rice paddies only a handful of young men will be seen working. Farms there are tended by women, children and old men physically unfit for military service or heavy labor. Most of the young either were conscripted or drifted to the safer environs of the cities.

This was due to two causes. One was the government's decree that conscription did not and does not apply to the student, government and civil servant, teacher or professional man. In other words, the educated and those being educated and, to a certain extent, the rich were and are exempt from military service. The second was the fact that since rural China is still shackled in the bonds of a kind of feudal system it does not enjoy the benefits of labor unions and often lacks the protection of the law. For these reasons conscription officials, innately avaricious and often cruel army officers and pao chia chiefs made use of their unlimited power for personal gain. And it was in the countryside that they could exceed the bounds of duty with no restraint and a minimum of hindrance.

Humans Traded

Take the most common practice, the procuring of a substitute. During the war years any parents who had enough money to "buy their son out of the army" did so happily. This was done in several ways. One was for the parents to pay a large sum of money to a young man who was not on the draft board's list but was willing to do the soldiering. Another was to buy such a substitute from conscription officials themselves.

The second method was chiefly responsible for the practice of grabbing any one who did not look like the son or second cousin of persons who would dare look into the matter. This usually developed into manhunts in which some poor villagers were cornered, beaten and chained like animals. It also meant that conscripts in addition to the allotted quota had to come from each village or area.

In one of the conscription drives when the second Changsha battle was raging, a school teacher in Chiating, Szechuen, met as tragic a death as any man can encounter. He was waddling home in the suburbs after a few bowls of kaoliang when suddenly several soldiers went after him and some other homeward-bound villagers. Most of the villagers were

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caught, but the intoxicated schoolmaster somehow outran his pursuers. However, before he knew where he was he stumbled into a huge pit where nearby farmers kept their manure. Even the man-hungry conscription officials left him to suffocate and drown when they had located him through his frenzied screams.

Chiang Orders Change

This malpractice got to be so bad in 1944 that word finally reached the Generalissimo, who was enraged. His first step was to replace the conscription head, who was also reprimanded severely, and then to reorganize the old setup into a Draft Ministry under General Lu Chung-ling. According to one story in Chungking the Generalissimo was one evening taking a stroll at his summer residence in Kuoloshan, a suburban townlet adjoining Chungking hsien. While stopping on a bluff he heard someone begging for mercy, to be answered by harsh words and beating. He went whence the voices came from and found a number of soldiers accompanied by a "pao-chang" who were in the process of "drafting" a villager into the army. Trying to find out what they were doing, the head of the state was told to mind his own business or he, too, would be seized. At this moment the Generalissimo's aides revealed the President's identity. Quaking, the village headman went down on his knees, begging for mercy as had his erstwhile victim. After that conscription officials stuck pretty close to the book for the first time in many years. Chungkingites used to quip, "Boy, manpower is sure depleted. They have even tried to conscript the Generalissimo."

Perhaps the above has given the reader a rough idea of how the army got its men. Perhaps it was due to the high rate of casualties that the then ill-equipped and ill-fed Chinese Army was content with the work of the conscription officials, so long as it got what it wanted. On the whole, from the standpoint of efficiency, the conscription authorities did quite a job in supplying the field commanders with fresh manpower.

Malpractice Returns

For a time after the reorganization, it seemed that there would be honest and fair dealing. But unfortunately as the new conscription drive gets under way reports from all over the country indicate a revival of the nightmarish practices which the citizen would very much like to forget once and for all.

In Peiping army officers and pao chiefs demanded from parents and employers as much as $300,000 for a substitute. One Peiping restaurateur whose apprentice fled was asked either to produce the boy or $3,000,000. This indicates that a similar situation is rearing its ugly head. The only difference is that this time a greater area, the whole of China, and more people will be terrorized and plagued by it. This scandalous practice will soon touch off a series of persecutions, sales of humans and untold suffering, unless the authorities are alert and quick to curb the resurgence of this degrading practice, possible only in a feudalistic system.

As it is the country's farms, especially those in what was formerly called Free China, will be short of young and experienced labor for a long time to come. Those conscripted into the army during the Sino-Japanese war were either killed or are still at the front. Even if there were a general demobilization, which is very unlikely now, these farmer-soldiers or what is left of them would not return to the plow again after their contact with bigger things and a better city life. The same will be true of a large number of those who managed to dodge the conscription officials and drifted into the cities to take up whatever jobs there were. Moreover, the abject poverty of the countryside as a result of a dislocated rural economy and the existence of a semi-feudal system of landowning has made farm life unattractive.

Seen Drifting Away

Exploited as he always has been and regarded as a stupid bumpkin oftener than he can remember, the young Chinese farmer today is in more ways than one becoming a serious problem in a country which is essentially an agricultural one. To him the soil is not romantic. Much less is there that intimate call which makes country life synonymous with quiet, plenty and eternal happiness. The young farmer is drifting away from his plow and "social indignity."

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Appalling Educational Conditions In Kwangtung Told In Detail

By WANG DZOONG-YEN
(王宗炎)

Canton, Sept. 16.

ON the morning of September 6, all the primary and middle schools in Canton threw their gates wide open. The long summer vacation came to an end and school began.

To a casual visitor to the city, there is nothing unusual about the schools. What he sees here may very well be seen elsewhere. He sees bright-eyed youngsters trooping in every day. He sees classrooms filled with eager faces. He sees lessons given, notes taken, textbooks thumbed. He may think all this fine, mighty fine.

But there are a lot of things he does not see. He does not see, for instance, the mad scramble on the part of the students previous to admission. He does not see the frantic efforts made by desperate parents determined to send their children to school by fair means or foul. He does not see the stream of letters that deluged the schoolmasters asking favor for this boy or that. And he certainly does not see the vast number of luckless school-age boys and girls who are shut out from school only because they are poor and without influential connections.

Schools Scarce

At present, the scarcity of institutions of primary education is a very serious problem in Canton. In a city of 100,000 school-age children, there are only 64 municipal primary schools and one kindergarten with an estimated total of 28,600 students. Even if we add to this the few private primary schools, Cantonese children who should be sent to school but are not, number at least twice as many as their privileged brothers and sisters, namely, a round 60,000.

The case of secondary education is equally deplorable. According to a prominent local educationalist, postwar Canton needs at least 100 middle schools to educate its 100,000 youths. But the number of middle schools just opened is only 54, which can meet no more than half of the current demand. What is more, out of these 54, only nine schools are government-established and better run, the rest being private schools, most of which are more interested in collecting fees than in training the future builders of a new China.

In the current year, competition for a chance at higher education is also the keenest ever seen. Of the more than 10,000 middle school graduates who sit for the entrance examination, Sun Yat-sen University is prepared to take in only 800. The entrance examination jointly held in Canton by Peking, Tsinghua and Nankai Universities also has thousands of candidates, some of whom have great difficulty in getting their names put on the list, the registrar's office being jam-packed.

Facts Amazing

In the second session of the Provisional Municipal Council, several interesting facts were brought to light:

(1) The budgeted general expenses of a municipal middle school amount to only CNC$3000; those of a municipal primary school CNC$800. Seeing that such pittances can hardly buy enough chalk for the teachers, just how the schoolmasters manage to pay the bills for their thousand and one miscellaneous items of expense is a mystery.

(2) For the 17 municipal primary schools recently reopened, more than 600 persons were recommended by political and military bigwigs for posts as principals. Overwhelmed, the chief of the Education Department referred the matter to the Mayor and thereby relieved himself of the thankless task of making selections.

(3) More than 4000 applicants have registered with the Education Department for teaching jobs, but

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2000 still are unemployed.

4) Of the vast budgeted expenditure for Canton Municipality, only 5.1 percent is allotted for education—a percentage lower than that of the districts, which are, of course, much poorer and less populous than Canton. In pre-war Canton, it used to be 10 percent or more. When Lu Yiu-kang, the present speaker of the provisional Municipal Council, headed the Education Department, it reached the record high of 30 percent.

Revelations Sensational

But the greatest sensation was provided by Chu Shiu-sha, chief of the Education Department. Replying to a councillor who charged that the present scarcity of schools is giving rise to favoritism in the selection of students and that plain people have hardly a chance to send their children to school, the worthy official calmly admitted that the letters he wrote to schoolmasters asking priority for the children of his friends and relatives average more than 100 a day.

Another illuminating statement was made by Rhen Bi-ming, principal of the Municipal Normal School. In an article entitled "Hard to Go to School," Principal Rhen, who is also something of a writer, tells of his experience. "I had a boy to send to school last term. I tried my best to get him admitted into a primary school, but in vain. At last I asked Admiral Chen Chak, the then Mayor of Canton, to write a letter for me recommending him. Well, it was still no go. I am a schoolmaster, but my boy has no school to go to. Isn't that absurd?"

Of the scramble for admission into the middle schools, Principal Rhen's story is also typical. "As a principal," says Rhen, "I wish to disclose some facts here. The junior middle school of my establishment was prepared to take in 100 new students last term. To my horror, I received over 1000 letters recommending this applicant or that. Even long after school began, such letters kept pouring in."

Problems Galore

To a careful observer, however, education in Kwangtung presents more problems than one. Besides the scarcity of schools and prevalent favoritism in the selection of applicants for admission, there are these facts to be considered:

1) Eight years of war have wrought untold havoc with educational establishments in Kwangtung. Numerous classrooms have been bombed out of existence, numerous libraries robbed of their books and magazines. In the southern districts, almost all the windows of all the schools I visited have no panes of glass. Reconstruction in a war-ravaged, poverty-stricken area is by no means easy.

2) School teachers in Kwangtung are now leading the most miserable sort of life imaginable. The monthly pay of the teachers in provincial or municipal middle schools ranges from CNC$120,000 to CNC$180,000, while the poor devils who teach in district-established or private middle schools get as little as CNC$40,000-100,000. The plight of the primary school teachers is even worse, their pay ranging from CNC$10,000 to CNC$40,000.

3) Many parents are finding it beyond their power to send their children to school, especially to private schools. Before he is admitted, a private college student has to pay CNC$120,000 or more for tuition, a private middle school student CNC$50,000-$70,000. In the eyes of the poor—school teachers and government clerks included—education is decidedly a luxury.

4) In spite of the fact that Canton swarms with jobless college graduates, the districts are suffering from an acute shortage of teachers. Even in such a populous commercial city as Chankiang, formerly Kwangchowwan, qualified teachers are hard to get. Rural education an Kwangtung is now in the hands of a bunch of incompetent, inexperienced and irresponsible people. What the consequences will be, it takes no great intellect to foretell.

5) Both the discipline and the knowledge of the students have fallen to an appallingly low level. Complaints that the quality of the students is deteriorating are heard everywhere and have not once been contradicted.

6) The specter of party warfare is raising its ugly head in the universities. Absorbed in charges and counter charges, many an undergraduate has quietly shelved his books. To an impartial observer, it is far from reassuring to see a seat of learning turned into a battleground.

In an open letter recently published in the newspapers, Yao Bao-yiu, Commissioner of Education for Kwangtung, reports that education in Kwangtung is improving. The question, however, is not whether it is improving but at what rate it is making progress. Judging by what facts we know, it would seem that much remains to be done by Commissioner Yao, and that without delay.

High Costs Hit China's Silk Trade; SCAP Ruling May Close Filatures

By JOSEPH FROOMKIN

THE Chinese silk industry is at present fighting a losing battle for foreign markets. The outcome of the struggle will settle definitely whether Chinese silk-growing and silk-reeling can get back on their feet again.

The battle this time is not one against a foreign competitor but a struggle against an internal foe—the high level of prices in the country. The postwar scourge of Chinese industry—high cost of labor and production—has affected silk buying and reeling as much as any other endeavor in the country. At present, the price of a bale of silk in the New York market is US$6.50. The same bale costs US$8 here.

The price structure of the silk industry here is especially delicate since silk breeding has suffered much from neglect during the Japanese occupation. There has been a shortage of silk worm sheets and mulberry leaves. There are also difficulties in transportation and instability of a political nature in the producing areas. Peasants will be forced to give up silk worm breeding if the situation does not improve. Under such circumstances it is amazing that silk worm breeding continues on the scale it does instead of dying out altogether.

SCAP Decision Unfavorable

Realizing the precarious position of the Chinese silk industry, local businessmen looked with undisguised alarm at the SCAP decision to withhold the release of 10,000,000 lbs. of Japanese dry cocoons sought for Chinese mills.

The silk worm crop in China this year was only 180,000 piculs, 135,000 piculs of which were collected in the spring and an estimated 45,000 piculs in the autumn. This quantity, according to an authoritative estimate, will satisfy the demands of the mechanical silk filatures in central China for only 144 of the 300 working days in the year. Thus, the filatures would have to take an enforced holiday from New Year until the spring crop of 1947 could be brought into the cities next June.

The above estimate is based on a 1946 survey conducted by the China Silk Development Corporation, a non-profit organization created to aid in the rehabilitation of the silk industry. According to the survey, Kiangsu and Chekiang provinces possess 10,534 filature basins that can be put into operation. Of this number, 1250 are of the automatic Minourikawa type. At the time of the survey, only 7715 basins were in operation. Of this number 1035 or 80 percent of the available number were modern Minourikawa basins, while the remaining 6680, slightly below 70 percent, were old fashioned automatic basins.

133 Work Days In Year

The survey added that the average silk yield of each basin is 1.25 catties per day, requiring 13 times the weight in fresh cocoons. One thousand two hundred and fifty-two piculs are needed to operate the 7715 basins per day. This number, divided into 180,000, gives 144 days as the period required to reel the entire Chinese 1946 crop.

A similar calculation, taking into consideration that 3.3 catties of Japanese dry cocoons would be needed to produce a catty of silk and that the efficiency per basin would rise to 1.63 catties a day, would put the figure as 133 working days with all available filature basins in operation.

Japanese cocoon shipments to China are vital to the local reeling industry. Silk mills, which at present operate at something far from

a large profit, would be forced to close down and to dismantle and sell their equipment should the supply of Japanese cocoons not be available. Valuable semi-skilled labor in the silk mills would be scattered and as good as irretrievably lost.

This would mean the end of all the plans to rehabilitate the Chinese silk industry, and the government would have to mark up as a loss all the money it has expended to rehabilitate it. During the past year, a loan of US$10,000,000 was issued by the joint head office of the Four Government Banks and sanctioned by Dr. T. V. Soong as vice-chairman of the office. The loan was used to revive the silk industry in the recovered areas of Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei provinces.

Although this measure was criticized as not benefiting the growers of mulberry trees and the breeders of cocoons, since the money was given to merchants who used it to purchase cocoons, it had the beneficial effect of maintaining a favorable price on the whole of the 1946 crop for the peasants.

Cheap Coal Allocated

Another very important scheme of the authorities, which has primed the pump, is the allocation of cheap coal to filatures. Silk filatures do not use electric power to heat the water used to unravel the cocoons; so the supply of cheap coal up to now has been their life line to the market. The amount of money lost by the government in this has been considerable.

The Silk Improvement Committee, which did much good work before the Sino-Japanese war, has been reinaugurated in Kiangsu province. It has set up a number of experimental stations and employs 40 experts to teach sericulturists methods to improve their breed and increase their yields.

The Chinese Government has stopped short of direct subsidy to keep its silk on the market, and, I believe, it will resort to that extreme measure should no other be found to push Chinese silk on the world market.

All this it can do, if the silk reeling establishments here continue to operate and if there are enough cocoons to fill the filature basins. It is highly improbable that it would be possible to reopen the filatures once they go dead. In any case the procedure would be extremely expensive.

Barter Deal Held Vital

It is precisely for this reason that the barter deal between China and Japan is held to be vitally important. This is a deal in which the Japanese give six percent of their crop, the disputed 10,000,000 lbs., a quantity which will keep Chinese filatures running for the next six months.

The earlier barter transaction in which China received a number of mulberry saplings and worm sheets has been very satisfactory, a local newspaper reported. Next year, China will need only mulberry saplings, but will be able to get along with her own silk worm sheets.

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Shanghai Gets 500 Billion CNC For Economic Development

By Y. F. SOO

THE trip to Nanking of 11 Municipal Councillors from this city brought early results: CNC$500,000,000,000, about half of the returns from the sale of Alien property seized by the Alien Property Administration. Dr. T. V. Soong hearkened to the pleas of the councillors and ordered the APA to set aside this huge sum. He has at the same time ordered the administration to dispose of all properties it is holding, without undue delay. Thus, it appears, that Shanghai, will at last be given a chance to rehabilitate its economic enterprises, after a year's procrastination.

Much time will undoubtedly elapse before the allocation of these funds can be translated into actual rehabilitation, if the experience of the past year is taken into account. The question can, likewise, be posed why it was necessary to wait for a whole year before allocating these sums for such a city as Shanghai, which has never been a dark horse among China's cities, but has been considered by one and all as the industrial and commercial center of this country.

Much Delay

There was delay in spite of the fact that sales of enemy property by the APA have been reported regularly in the local press. Thus, today, Shanghai, whose prosperity is closely linked with the economic well-being of the entire country, is only beginning to see the first steps being taken in the direction of making it a prosperous city, if not the most prosperous in the Far East.

That business and industrial conditions have been poor, much too poor, cannot be contested. The reports of the flight of capital to Hongkong bear this out decidedly. Numerous protests on the part of Chinese industrial concerns and export enterprises, their pleas for subsidies, capital equipment, credits and loans, have thus far gone unheeded, on the whole. What is there to guarantee, may it be asked, that the astronomical figure allocated from the sale of enemy property will not go the way of previous allocations which have left the average merchant and factory owner high and dry?

More Taxes

It can hardly be contested that CNC$500,000,000,000 is a lot of money. Then why should it be necessary, even as this huge sum is allocated to the economic rehabilitation of Shanghai, to impose additional taxes on certain native products? The *Ta Kung Pao* reported the other day, that the Shanghai Commodity Tax Bureau issued a notification that taxes will be levied on flour, cement, tea, furs, joss paper, drinks, and cosmetic articles. The paper pointed out that with the exception of flour, cement and joss paper, which were already taxed in prewar days, the rest are newly instituted taxes. How does this action on the part of the Tax Bureau, jibe with the ruling of the government when it allocated half of CNC$1,044,580,796,496 accrued from the sale of enemy property?

Foreign imports have hit the Chinese industry a blow below the belt. While Chinese industry was still prostrate, imports kept pouring in to fill the market to overflowing. The chaotic conditions, existing in spite of all assertions to the contrary, have hindered the rehabilitation of native industry. How can it be expected to secure foreign markets, when it has failed to compete with foreign goods on its own domestic market?

Always Fighting

Yet, in spite of this well-known calamity, exporters and industrialists are reported waging a constant struggle with the financial authorities, trying to get rid of this tax or that, traveling to Nanking and back, issuing petitions and demands, begging for loans as for alms.

If examples are needed to illustrate how native industry is faring vis-a-vis imported products, the leather tanning enterprises will serve. The *Ta Kung Pao* points to the fact that native leather already costs some 20 percent higher to produce and if on top of this deficit a 15 percent tax is imposed, the Tax Bureau will be among the first to feel the after-effects of this levy. About two-thirds of local leather tanners will be forced to close down and tax receipts will dwindle accordingly.

In view of the above, and other innumerable instances of the plight of local industrialists and merchants, it is highly interesting what part or portion of the newly allocated rehabilitation funds will go to ease the position of those who, after all, are the backbone of China's economy. For it is well-known that exchange manipulations alone will not solve economic problems: industries must hum and exports be shipped abroad.

New Airstrip

It is, of course, commendable to build a CNC$4,000,000,000 run-way on the Lunghwa Airfield. But the insignificance of this measure becomes obvious when one gathers from the SMG Finance Bureau statement for September that Social Security and Police Expenditures came to CNC$3,544,211,119.40! (who got the 40 cents?)

Social relief, on the other hand, —cost the Municipal Government only CNC$216,393,566, a paltry sum if viewed in the light of the pleas of professors and teachers who express their plight in letters written to editors of local papers.

It will be most interesting to see how the Finance Bureau figures will be affected in the coming months with the receipt of the CNC$500,000,000,000 for rehabilitation. These figures will reveal what is considered by the authorities as essential in this city's life and what part of the 12 digits will go to the needs of the local population.

Meanwhile, it is suggested that the CNC$2,218,211,080.91 collected from the Feast Tax levy, be used to establish a comprehensive relief system for the coming winter months. Not that these relief measures ever work, but it would serve to establish a measure of goodwill all around and maybe save a few unfortunate characters whose lot it is to freeze to death almost every winter.

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Enthusiasm Keynotes Exhibition Of China's Export Goods Here

By MARION BARNEY

IS China's export trade taking a new lease on life? The China Exports Exhibition recently held at the Chinese YMCA was an enthusiastic bit of showmanship which augurs well for the trade. An impressive variety of products is once more on the market. It is encouraging to see positive evidence of activity, in contrast to the gloomy prognostications of economist and merchant no matter how well justified.

The exhibit occupied two floors of the building, the first being devoted to textiles and related products, furs, and sundry manufactured merchandise. The textile room was a blaze of striking colors. National Feather Manufacturers advertised their wares with piles of colorful puffs and embroidered pillows. They exhibited pictures of the sorting, purifying and cleaning processes, and a chart of monthly sales from January to August showing appreciable increases. White goose down sells for CNC$160,000 per gross picul, grey duck down for CNC$120,000.

Silks, Rayon, Cottons

Universal Handkerchief Weaving Company, Ltd. had a corner full of variegated cotton handkerchiefs selling between CNC$26,000 and CNC$40,000 per dozen. China Industrial Investment Co., Ltd. displayed everything from felt hats to socks to heavy winter underwear, all of cotton.

The room was dominated by the gleaming textures and brilliant colors of Mayar Silk Mills, Ltd.'s exhibit. Crepe de chine, brocaded satin, georgette, silk in all shades, ranged from pure silk at about CNC$13,000 and satin brocade at $16,000 to rayon silk at about CNC$8000 per yard. The display also boasted a map showing distribution to the United States, Europe, Africa and Australia, and a pictorial exposition of the weaving process.

Kung Brothers presented examples of their fine handicraft—embroidery, lace, drawn work, needlepoint and cross-stitch. Handkerchiefs ranged from US$4 to US$30 per dozen. Large embroidered table cloths 72" x 90" with 12 napkins ranged from US$100 to US$150. Tea table cloths 54" square sold with six napkins, for from US$22 to US$35. Venetian lace was about US$0.50 for a yard strip one inch wide. Dong Shing Industrial Co., Ltd. had an adjacent exhibit of multi-colored socks selling for around CNC$34,000 a dozen.

Variety Of Furs

In the second room was an exhibit by the Chinese Fur Merchants Association. The walls of one end were covered with pelts of all varieties with a tiger rug in the middle and two leopard skins in the corners. Fox, Tibetan mink, kid, fitch and raccoon were among the many furs represented. Leopard was valued at CNC$150,000 a skin, baby lamb at CNC$6000 a skin, grey kid at CNC$5000. The exhibit also featured human hair, drawn and stump, although export of these commodities is still very slight. Brisfles and feathers were also featured.

On one side of the same room was the display of United Manufacturers Trading Co., a table full of miscellaneous products—woven straw slippers and handbags for the USA, safety pins for Africa, thread for India and South Africa, hairnets, needles, buttons and tobacco leaf. A small table was devoted to pearl buttons—from the shell to the finished product. Across the room was an exhibit of toys and one of small kerosene and gas stoves by the Chung Hwa Industrial Works. The fourth side of the room accommodated a cheerful collection of patterned rugs and carpeting by the Hung Fong Yong Rug Factory. Wool hooked rugs sold for US$0.70 a foot, hand knotted rugs for US$3 per foot.

On the second floor the first room was devoted to enamelware and china. Gaily flowered dishpans and utilitarian cooking vessels surrounded an exhibit of the ingredients and tools of the enamelware trade and pictures of the processing. China Ching Teh Porcelain Co. displayed tea sets, vases, China figurines and rice sets. Under glass was a gay China dragon boat complete with tiny figures. There was a great variety of pattern, shape and color.

Vegetable Oils

For sheer showmanship the China Vegetable Oil Corporation exhibit was a masterpiece. It occupied the last room alone. Maps, charts and pictures hung on the walls over displays of raw materials, by-products, apparatus and finished materials. In the middle of the room was a small tung tree slightly the worse for its long journey and the uncongenial climate. On the back wall was the company's trade mark: a tung leaf shaped like the map of China with principal branches and factories picked out in small electric bulbs.

Perhaps the most effective of their charts was that comparing the yearly production of tung oil by provinces. Amount was indicated by vertical glass tubes of tung oil of varying lengths representing the production of each province. Szechuen is well in the lead with a yearly production of 114,000,000 shih tan (50 kilograms) during the war. A chart of tung oil export from 1937 to 1946 showed the current year's exports to be back to the level of 1940, well above that of 1945 but still not approaching the volume of the first four war years.

Enthusiasm Keynote

But the most impressive things about the entire exhibition was the enterprising spirit which pervaded it. It is true that China's export trade is working against tremendous odds and is far short of its pre-war levels, but it is also evident that the merchants are there, ready to market their wares as conditions permit. It is to be hoped their industry may be rewarded with some measure of success as a country's level of prosperity is intimately connected with her foreign trade, and China must export in order to be able to buy from other countries the things she most desperately needs. Loans are only a temporary expedient and must eventually be paid for in goods as no country can permanently sustain an adverse balance of trade. Chinese merchants deserve and need all the support their fellow citizens and government can offer.

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The Seeds Of China's Mechanization

By ROBERT L. COOK

THE greatest single calamity resulting from China's long struggle against the Japanese has been the unprecedented famine resulting from the postwar inability of China's farmers to grow as much food as their lands can produce under normal conditions. Full cultivation has been impossible to achieve for a variety of causes, including war flooding, a lack of sufficient seed and fertilizer, the loss of farm animals and the acute shortage of farm tools. Of these the last—the absence of sufficient numbers of even the simplest types of hand implements and war damage to thousands of food processing machines and irrigation equipment—is today the most serious single obstacle in the path of complete agricultural recovery in China.

That is why the launching by UNRRA recently of a vast program of farm tool manufacture by 3000 local blacksmith shops and provincial supply-machine shops throughout 19 provinces of invaded China is an event of great agrarian importance to this country.

The new project to manufacture farm tools and machinery ranging from simple hand tools to complicated irrigation equipment, including pumps and engines, is believed by its UNRRA prime movers, Edwin L. O'Brien and Bernhard H. Perry, of Hartford, Connecticut, and their Chinese Government co-planners and sponsors to be of even deeper social importance than a program of agricultural rehabilitation alone.

Seeds Of Mechanization

In it they see the seeds of China's eventual mechanization, comparable to the advent of the Ford car on the American scene. They envision in the not-too-distant future a spreading network of rural Chinese machine shops whose development can be compared with the metamorphosis which the automobile brought about in the village blacksmith shops of America, when thousands of blacksmiths and, more often, their sons, blossomed into motor mechanics.

Just as the early American motorist would have been utterly stranded with engine trouble far from a large city had it not been for the local blacksmith—the man who fixed the sewing machine when the needle stuck; who could mend the town pump when something went haywire; and who could usually puzzle out and repair minor motor-car ailments—so the use of modern machinery in the interior of China is impossible without a similar network of local tinkerers.

Under the plan, the 3000 local blacksmith shops will be able to forge the ordinary farm implements used in each region and to repair and replace damaged parts of simple machines. In performing work of a more complicated nature, they will be assisted by the 19 provincial shops which in turn will call on the Shanghai Central Shop for castings and forgings and reconstruction jobs of greater intricacy.

Tools To Be Produced Here

Construction started last week on the main Shanghai supply and service workshop where actual tool production will begin within two weeks followed months of careful surveying, blueprinting and requisitioning. China's farm tool requirements, available artisans, indigenous supply of wrought and cast iron, and methods of financing and distribution were among the many factors discussed by the UNRRA planners, Dr. T. F. Tsiang, recently resigned director general of CNRRA and Y. T. Tsur, Minister of Agriculture and Forestry.

With restoration of full-scale food production in war-devastated areas as its primary objective, the plan includes providing farmers with hand and animal-drawn tools of familiar design, repairing and replacing auxiliary community equipment such as pumps and irrigation machinery, and repairing and replacing damaged food processing equipment to make possible the effective use, storage and distribution of the foodstuffs grown.

Local artisans acquainted with designs of tools used in their regions will be employed as fully as possible. These local workers could not, however, produce independently any considerable portion of the tools required. The purpose of the 19 provincial machine shops will be to provide raw material in the proper blank sizes to the 3000 local blacksmith shops; furnish unprocessed, semi-processed and completely machined cast and forged component parts of farm implements; produce whole tools identical with those made by local artisans to complete the first year's tool requirements; manufacture a few nationally standard implements too difficult for local craftsmen to make; repair, and manufacture pumps and other auxiliary farm equipment and food processing machinery.

OUTPUT HUGE

The plan in full operation will employ about 5000 workers and foremen in the 19 provincial machine shops which, together with the 3000 local blacksmith shops can process 40,000 tons of steel and 20,000 tons of pig iron per year. Translated into terms of tools and machinery, this means that about 20,000,000 hand tools, 200,000 animal-drawn implements, and 20,000 food processing machines can be produced annually.

In the devastated areas where thousands of square miles of farmland are idle because of the lack of

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sufficient tools, the project will make possible the resumption of full scale cultivation. In the Yellow River flooded areas the proportion of land untilled because of the tool shortage is as high as 80 or 90 percent.

UNRRA is furnishing US$7,300,000 worth of forges, lathes, mobile workshops, 40,000 tons of low and high carbon steel and 20,000 tons of pig iron as well as a corps of skilled advisors and working technicians who will remain in China until Chinese personnel can be trained by them to completely take over the project.

Nationwide Service

The National Agricultural Engineering Corporation, operating as a MOAF subsidiary, is organized to operate the nationwide program as a public utility service on a non-profit basis. It is tentatively planned that the corporation will amortize the value of the UNRRA supplies over a period of 10 years. The fund thus created, plus an annual fee of 3 percent to be added to it in perpetuity, will be used by MOAF to subsidize below-cost distribution of implements to distressed farmers and to develop and expand the enterprise.

Implements and equipment to be made include simple hand tools such as hoes, sickles and scythes; animal-drawn plows and seeders; food and fibre processing machines such as rice hullers and cotton gins; irrigation pumps and engines. All of the tools and equipment will be sold at prices established by the NAEC in accordance with regional conditions. In some instances they may be sold at below production cost to impoverished farmers in badly devastated areas.

Central Shop Here

The program as conceived will develop logically throughout China, with the Central Shop at Shanghai, the nerve center of the 18 other provincial supply and service machine shops which will establish, instruct, and assist the 3000 local blacksmith shops from strategically located points.

Now at work at the Shanghai Central Shop is a corps of UNRRA experts, a number of whom completed a special eight-week course in oxygen generation, acetylene welding, etc., under U.S. Army supervision at Fort Belvoir, Virginia, prior to coming to China. These men, working with Chinese engineers and UNRRA-trained middle and university graduates will shortly begin establishment of the 18 provincial branch workshops.

To facilitate building this network, UNRRA mobile workshops will proceed from the Central Shop to the 18 other selected locations in 18 provinces. These large, fully equipped machine shops on wheels will begin immediately the establishment of blacksmith shops in each region, using local artisans, and will perform the servicing and maintenance work the blacksmith shops will require. At the same time, equipped with cranes, the mobile workshops will begin construction of permanent quarters for the provincial machine shops.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK

Mediators Propose 10-Day Truce, KMT Troops 13 Miles From Kalgan

PERSISTENT reports from Nanking indicated that mediators Gen. Marshall and J. Leighton Stuart have proposed a 10-day truce to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. Further reports declared the Generalissimo to be in accord with this proposal which was transmitted to Gen. Chou En-lai, who was still in Shanghai in mid-week. Altogether, a general secrecy shrouded the revived peace parleys in Nanking. But while some quarters expressed hope for an eventual settlement of the conflict, Government troops continued their drive against one of the Communist political and military centers, and came to within binocular distance of Kalgan.

There was not much clarity as to which committee among the many formed for the sole purpose of serving as a medium of negotiations was still functioning. As one local paper put it: "People both inside and outside the country are mixed up with the names of too many committees."

The only clarity appeared to be in the military situation where no decisive battle as yet had taken place between the two armies. Red troops were besieging Paoting, capital of Hopei province, reportedly, in retaliation for the Nationalist drive on their Chahar capital.

Both the Chinese Communist Party and the Democratic League notified the Nationalist Government that they would not participate in the forthcoming National Assembly, which the Government has scheduled for November 12, come what may. Both parties contend, practically in identical terms, that there should be peace at the time the Assembly gathers. They declared, unless the war came to a halt, they would not nominate delegates to the Assembly.

Earlier, the Government announced two prerequisites to an issuance of a cease-fire order: the acceptance by the Communists of 13 places on the State Council, to be shared with the Democratic League, instead of 14 as previously demanded: and the immediate implementation of the army reorganization problem. The latter condition entailed the furnishing of detailed data on the numbers and disposition of CP troops in the various regions.

In North China, United States Marines were withdrawn from all of the 35 bridges they were guarding along the Peiping-Mukden Railway. Guard duty was taken over by Nationalist troops.

* * *

JAPAN

AN event passed off unnoticed in Japan last week: the formal liquidation of the three largest Zaibatsu firms. A general stockholders' meeting in Tokyo of the Mitsui, Mitsubishi and Yasuda concerns convened on SCAP's directive and resolved to transfer the total holdings, amounting to Yen 1,717,000,000 to the Zaibatsu Liquidation Commission.

The liquidation of these monopolies, which according to the Russians, were the main sources and breeding grounds for Japanese aggression, if carried out in fact, will serve to remove a point of discord between American and Russian representatives on the Allied Commission in Tokyo. The Russians had previously charged SCAP with failure to do away with those interests instrumental in waging aggressive war.

* * *

KOREA

NEWS came from Korea last week that a large-scale railwaymen's strike paralyzed most of the trunk lines in the southern part of the country—the American zone of occupotion. The strike begun by workers in Fusan spread to the Seoul district, involving more than 40,000 railwaymen.

American Military Government spokesmen charged that the strike was instigated by Communists infiltrating from the Soviet Zone of occupation. The Russians, on the other hand, countered these charges by accusing the AMG authorities of arresting Communists and representatives of other parties in a strike whch was caused by workers' demands for higher wages and better working conditions.

* * *

PHILIPPINES

LUIS Taruc, Hukbalahap leader in Central Luzon, was reported trapped by Government forces with 10,000 of his peasant supporters, and a major battle was said to be in progress. Government military circles, according to the *Manila Chronicle*, predicted the speedy annihilation of the Huk forces, terming the fight in progress "the last major battle" to force the insurgent peasants to disarm.

The above definitely discounted earlier reports that Huk forces were asking for surrender terms. Taruc was quoted as saying that "lack of guarantees of a fair trial" prevented the disarming of the Huks. He declared that "a succession of accidents" had occurred to those Huks who surrendered under the Government pledge of safety.

A kind of "Anping Incident" was reported from Manila last week. The *Manila Times* said that one American soldier was killed and another wounded, when a gang armed with machine-guns attacked Fort McKinley, the United States Army reservation in the southern suburbs of Manila.

Open rebellion broke out in Laguna province, north of Manila, according to AP. Governor Juan Pambuan received a threatening letter from an organization styling itself "Nation's Defenders," which he said had as its purpose the overthrow of the Roxas Government which the letter charged "is controlled by American imperialists and alien fascists."

In spite of these developments, President Roxas told the Philippine Congress that "an independent, self-reliant economy will be built with the aid of the United States Government and foreign capital." Roxas invited foreign capital and warned his people against "super-nationalism" or fear of foreign business. He said the Philippines must cease to be a mere source of raw materials and build up an industry which will process native products and present them to the world as "Made in the Philippines."

* * *

NUREMBERG

THE French and Americans banned Hjalmar Schacht, Hans Fritsche and Franz von Papen from entry into their respective zones of occupation, while only the first two were banned from the British Zone. Von Papen was waiting for a permit to travel into the British zone and left the Nuremberg jail, reportedly under cover of darkness, to a private lodging in the city.

German authorities clamored for the trial of the three acquitted Nazis in a purely German court, but orders issued from undisclosed quarters soon dampened their ardor and the policemen sent to watch the three men asserted they were on routine guard duty.

Hans Frank, convicted murderer of a million Jews, Poles and others, who was sentenced to death by the Allied military tribunal, received solace from unexpected quarters. Frank became a rabid convert to the Roman Catholic religion while in prison and the Holy See in the Vatican appealed for clemency on his behalf.

Earlier, Berliners staged protest strikes against the leniency of the sentences passed over some of the Nazis. More than 250,0000 industrial workers in Berlin staged a token strike against the three acquittals. At least 20 large factories halted work for 10 minutes. Similar sentiments were reported from all over Germany.

* * *

PARIS

AFTER completion of the preparatory work by the Italian Political and Territorial Commission on October 3, the plenary session of the Paris Conference opened the last phase of discussions on the various peace treaties.

The French proposal on the Trieste status, the source of much invective at the conference, was adopted by the Commission. According to this plan, Trieste will be internationalized, and its integrity assured by the Security Council. A governor will

be appointed by UN with sufficient powers to see that law and order are maintained.

The Soviet amendment, demanding the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Trieste within 30 days of the signing of the treaty, was voted down by 13 to 6. The Yugoslav proposal, rejected by the Commission, asked for a Popular Assembly which would restrict the powers of the Governor, and a free zone for Yugoslavia in the area.

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INDONESIA

MORE Netherlands troops arrived from the Hague and began landing from three ships at Padang, Sumatra, while British troops were "mortaring" Indonesian quarters in Padang, causing some casualties, Reuter said.

At The Hague, disturbances flared up when another batch of Dutch troops sailed for the Netherlands East Indies, and police and troops were called out to guard the area where the embarkation took place.

• • •

GREECE

IN London, the League for Democracy in Greece, supported by the London Trades Council and National Council for Civil Liberties, called a conference, which was attended by former Greek Foreign Secretary Dr. John Sofianopoules, who underlined the gravity of the present civil disturbances.

"Can the Government still call banditry all those thousands of people in arms who in certain areas fight hard battles to retain the districts they rule, who occupy towns and are finally convinced that by defending their sacred rights of life and liberty they will ultimately prevail?" He attacked the present Premier Tsaldaris for falsely charging "our northern neighbors with arming and supporting the insurgents."

"If the Greek premier has any evidence it is his duty to bring this to the knowledge of the United Nations," Sofianopoulos declared.

The general tenor of the meeting was the demand for a coalition government to be formed with representatives of parties at present not sitting in the Greek Parliament.

Clashes occurred between "Greek bandits and the gendarmerie," in western Macedonia. That more and serious clashes broke out was indicated by Tsaldaris who announced the formation of local militia "to enable Greek peasants to defend themselves against the attacks of Communist bands."

The appointment of Lord Winster Governor of Cyprus, which the Greeks were expecting to be returned by the British, was attacked in the Cypriot press, right as well as left. This appointment, one paper said, reflected special plans of the British, and "it appears that the British position in the Mediterranean demands utilization of Cyprus as an air base, which pushes into the background the Cypriot claim for union with Greece."

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What U.S. Papers Say . . .

AMONG other subjects commented upon by American papers, President Harry Truman's statement on United States peace objectives received favorable comment. The war crimes trials in Japan and the rehabilitation of Korea were likewise discussed in the editorials during the past week.

* * *

PEACE AIMS

AMERICAN papers in general commended President Truman's "we are going to have a permanent peace" statement made in an informal talk to the cadet corps of the U.S. Military Academy.

The *Washington Star*, emphasizing that the United States is looking forward to permanent world peace, interpreted the President's word as meaning that he has added his voice to that of Soviet Premier Stalin and British Foreign Secretary Bevin in belittling the recent "excess of talk" in the United States and abroad presaging another world war. "President Truman made clear that the United States will need to educate and encourage the best possible military leadership, and that this leadership, which can enrich our civilian economy as well as our Army and Navy, will continue to be a national asset of such a great value that America will be robbing itself if it fails to foster it fully," the paper wrote. The constant maintenance of top-notch officers is by no means a war measure, the *Star* declared. This measure is vital not only to American security but to world peace.

President Truman reiterated that the United States was, is and always will be working for the perpetuation of world peace, the *New York Times* commented. "Such statements are gratefully welcome not only because they are a boon to frayed nerves but also because they help to improve the international atmosphere and thereby facilitate the work of diplomacy in solving grave problems still outstanding," the paper declared.

* * *

JAPAN & KOREA

THE *Dallas News* saw more hope in the latest MacArthur statement on Korea if compared with reports brought back from that country by American visitors. "Most of the Koreans were bitterly disappointed when their liberation from Japanese despotism was not followed immediately by the setting up of a completely independent Korean government," the paper said. The brief period of political guardianship now imposed on the Korean people and the chaos in the economic and political spheres were the direct result of lack of experienced Korean leaders to take over, the journal asserted.

The *New York Times*, writing on Japanese war crimes trials, said: "The evil spirit which plunged Japan into war is now rising up out of the dusty protocols of the meetings, in which the war was plotted," and that it is now mocking the efforts of General Tojo and the other warlords to justify themselves. The *Times* cited a statement of Tojo's wherein he advocated the alliance with Germany and Italy and which was to have launched Japan on her "grand mission of spreading the Imperial way," which means rule by the Japanese Emperor, throughout the world. The paper pointed out, that the supposed "liberal" Prince Konoye, and Foreign Minister Matsuoka shared this opinion, and this started the nation on the road which led to Pearl Harbor.

The *New York Herald-Tribune* commented upon a dispatch from Japan which alleged that the progress of democracy has been slow, contrary to various statements purporting to show the contrary. The occupation authorities, the paper said, had given orders, "many of them of a most high-minded character, to the conservative politicians who rule Japan."

"These politicians usually give obedient lip service to the orders," the editorial declared. "But in practice, especially in regions remote from Tokyo, little or nothing has been done to carry them out. The politicians after all, are men who thrived and grew fat under semi-feudal conditions prevailing in pre-war Japan. They are not enthusiastic about change. By means of guile and sabotage they will do their utmost to avoid the creation of a Japanese democracy. They have resisted for a year, they resist today, and they will continue to resist for years to come until they are removed from office or their resistance is broken—or perhaps until American directives can get themselves closer to the human substance with which we deal—there should not be much boasting about success of American occupation," the *Herald-Tribune* concluded.

* * *

INDIA

THE *Christian Science Monitor* commended Jawaharlal Nehru for the "seriousness with which he takes his task as head of the first All-India cabinet by withdrawing from the presidency of the Congress Party." The *Monitor* inquired whether the Moslem Leader, Mohammed Ali Jinnah, "in finding pretexts for refusing to cooperate is maneuvering for a better deal," or is determined to render the Nehru Government abortive. The paper expected a rapid growth of Indian industrialization in the coming year. "If Indian statesmen can match their exuberant idealism with more time and energy to building a sound economy, they may well find that suspicions will decline in an all-India march to prosperity," the paper concluded.

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Free Zones Expected To Spur Trade

A LARGE part of the US$7,500,000,000 worth of trade handled in pre-war days by European ports will be deflected to the Western Hemisphere by the setting up of so-called free zones at port cities, where cargoes can be stored, reshipped and even processed into finished goods, without paying customs charges.

New York City already has a "free zone" with more business than it can handle, while New Orleans plans to open another. Many other ports, and even cities, are planning to obtain a cut on the transshipment cake.

The channeling of trade into Western Hemisphere ports is expected to bring benefits to finance, industry and higher employment. To the producers of raw materials these zones will mean the use of centers untouched by the war and unaffected by post-war political machinations.

Imports And Exports

Both importers and exporters will benefit from the setting up of free zones, by not having to worry about tariff barriers, import duties and trade restrictions. Cargoes can be stored at such zones for indefinite periods, to be reshipped to markets abroad without passing through the customs of the country where these zones operate.

Since St. Louis and Detroit, inland cities both, have become terminals of international trade, they likewise plan to set up similar zones. The development of airways on the international pattern, is shaping cities deep within the United States into ports of entry for air cargoes.

Canada plans to open free zones at Quebec, Montreal and Vancouver. Mexico has free ports at Puerto Mexico and Salina Cruz on the Pacific, two ends of a railway line running across Mexico. Cuba operates a free port at Matanzas on the North coast, near Havana, while Panama plans to develop similar facilities at Colon at a cost of US$15,000,000.

Shanghai Zone?

China is reported to have sent a customs official to the United States to study the operation of American zones, while the Philippines is considering the establishment of a free zone at Manila to intercept a share of the rich trade in transshipments now handled by Hongkong and Singapore.

The New York zone was created by a congressional act of 1934. The zone covers 92 acres, has four large piers and more than a million square feet of storage space. The area is fenced off and policed carefully to prevent smuggling into United States territory. Cargoes are processed in the zone and even mixed with American goods, but as soon as these cross into American territory, import requirements must be met. Most goods come from countries which do not have machinery of their own for processing. Prior to the war US$5,000,000,000 worth of raw materials were processed in different countries before being sent to regular markets. Now the processing can be done on the market's doorstep.

What Chinese Papers Say . . .

WAR and peace developments, China's industrial outlook and the commission established by the Government to administer the many areas just recovered from the Communists were the topics of many editorials in the local Chinese press last week.

* * *

KMT-CP

THE *Sin Wan Pao*, which is pro-Government, warns that the Communists proposed "unconditional peace" only to gain a breather for themselves. The paper concurs with the Government's point of view that any cease-fire order issued by the Government will be nullified by the Communists, who will endeavor to capture more cities and towns occupied by Nationalist troops. The paper declared that this mode of action was evident in the periods after the cease-fire orders of January and June. An announcement of unconditional peace could hardly be of real use, the paper opined.

"The KMT-CP negotiations have been carried on almost for one year," the *Sin Wan Pao* said, "and people both at home and abroad are confused even with the names of the committees organized to keep the parleys going. Now it is only 40 days to the opening date of the National Congress. National affairs, from the viewpoint of the people, should be decided upon resolutely.... What is needed at present is a policy of hacking at the Gordian knot immediately."

Similar opinion was voiced by the pro-Government *Shun Pao*, which declared that the Communist move in asking for the evacuation of all the places occupied by the Government after January 1, makes it clear that there is no sincerity in the hearts of the Communist negotiators. "The policy of appeasement of the Communists adopted by the government," the paper declared, "has made them unusually arrogant." The Nationalists have recently, through military operations, battered their fancy somewhat and persuaded them that force is not everything." The paper said that it was still necessary to warn the people that, the Communists are still not in a position to relinquish their hope of 'winning by force.'"

* * *

NEW COMMISSION

WITH the Nationalist successes in many areas, a special commission is being organized by the Government for their administration, and the *Ta Kung Pao* opined that it is still too early to judge the future and workability of this body, but at the same time urged the authorities to govern peacefully, should it begin to function.

In addressing the military and administrative personnel conducting the "mopping up" of Communist remnants in Kiangsi, the paper points out, President Chiang Kai-shek has advocated that 70 percent of this action be political and only 30 percent military, when dealing with the people of the "recovered areas." People in the areas recovered from the Communists, the paper pointed out, have undergone two disastrous wars and they must be freed from the calamity of further military operations on the part of the Nationalist authorities.

The *Ta Kung Pao* further urges the Government to preserve those reasonable measures which have been enforced in the areas in question and advises the Central Government not to "care too much about the interests of the landlords."

The authorities ought to review their policy, if by any chance they do not succeed in winning over the hearts of the masses. "On no account must fury be resorted to which follows on the heels of condemnation," the *Ta Kung Pao* warned.

* * *

INDUSTRY

THE *Wen Hui Pao*, which frequently voices the interests of native industrialists, demanded the formation of a "Union of Lesser Industries" for their relief and rehabilitation. The paper quoted substantial statistical data to demonstrate the contributions made by the nation's lesser industries during the war of resistance. It deplored the fact that with victory 80 percent of these industries were forced to close down.

The authorities are selling the industrialists factories taken over from the Japanese and puppets, at prices 70 percent above their original worth, the paper points out. This is unfair because they are sold to ordinary merchants at only 50 percent of their original worth.

In conclusion the paper points out that the Government must not follow a policy which will lead to the complete breakdown of the national economy which is later to be rebuilt with foreign assistance. The rehabilitation of industry should continue notwithstanding its present condition.

Quoting a speech delivered recently by Prof. Ma Ying-chu, leading Chinese economist, the paper in yet another editorial called for the struggle for an "industrialized China," as opposed to an "agricultural China." The Chinese people shed "blood and sweat" to win the last war, the paper said and the essence of their struggle was the desire to elevate the nation from the status of semi-colony to that of an independent state. The Japanese have long advocated the slogan of "industrial Japan" and "agricultural China" with the intention of making China their colony. It is now the United States which is following a policy the Japanese once tried to effect, the paper said.

If such a policy on the part of the United States Government is not checked, the *Wen Hui Pao* declared, not only the industries of this country, but also her agriculture will suffer a final breakdown. The paper, therefore, urged the withdrawal of both American goods and a change of "U.S. economic policy in China."

EVENTS IN BRIEF

UNRRA announced the dispatch by air of an emergency cargo of vaccine for fighting cholera in China. The vaccine left Cleveland, Ohio, aboard a C-54 chartered by UNRRA, expected to cover the 4028 miles to Shanghai in 60 hours. The cargo consists of 88,740 vials to provide immunization against cholera for about 1,000,000 persons.

* * *

Efforts to suppress Communist bandits in Hainan Island are being undertaken by the provincial guards under the command of General Lo Cho-ying, Governor of Kwangtung, *Central News* reported. The strength of the guards has been increased to clean up an estimated 10,000 bandits who infest many parts of the island.

* * *

The Spanish police announced the capture of Juan Nicola, alleged to be a pro-Communist leader and commander of a widespread underground organization. He was seized with 84 other Communists, many outstanding for their guerrilla activities. The police claim to have broken up the most important Communist organization in Spain.

* * *

China's Double Tenth will be observed in London by the staging of plays, a luncheon at the Chinese Embassy and a showing of films, followed by a tea organized by the Far East Information Department of the British Foreign Office. All these functions will be attended by the Chinese Ambassador and other prominent Chinese.

* * *

All industries employing Chinese workmen at Medan, Sumatra, were closed last week as the result of a strike for higher wages by all Chinese workers, members of the Chinese Labor Union. No demonstrations or breaches of order have been reported.

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The RAF plane which was forced down over Yugoslavia last week was permitted to leave the country and arrived at Bari in Italy. The plane was allowed to continue its journey after representations by the British Ambassador in Belgrade.

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As a step in cementing Sino-British friendship, the Anglo-Chinese Chamber of Commerce, the Chinese Christian Universities Organization and the British United Aid to China Fund, will establish what will be known as China House in London. This will serve as a common point where Chinese visitors will be able to meet their foreign frends and obtain the latest literature on topics of mutual interest.

* * *

The flight over the North Magnetic Pole of the U.S. Army Super-Fortress "Pacusan Dreamboat," which landed in Cairo after a 16,480-kilometer flight from Honolulu, confirmed the error of 320 kilometers in the charted position of the Magnetic Pole claimed by the British Astromoner Royal, Sir Harold Spencer-Jones.

* * *

Peiping papers carried the story of how a small traitor presided as judge at the trial of a bigger traitor who was charged with collaboration. The bigger traitor, the notorious Wang Yi-tang, identified the judge as one of his subordinates during occupation days and the trial was halted. Wang's story was later confirmed, the *Social Welfare Daily* said.

The United States State Department will publish an authoritative collection of German Foreign Office documents and other official papers with the object of presenting a complete and accurate documentary record of German foreign policy preceding and during World War II. The project will require more than 20 volumes and will be published under the direction of Dr. Raymond J. Sontag, of the University of California.

* * *

The meat famine in New York brought a request from Mayor William O'Dwyer that President Truman lift the ban on Argentine meat and instruct the FBI to investigate whether any illegal attempt is being made to disrupt price control.

* * *

The tenth major air crash within the month was reported from New York when a Douglas airliner, with a crew of eight and 28 passengers, crashed last week shortly after taking off from the Stephenville airfield in Newfoundland. A low cloud ceiling with haze was thought to be responsible for the catastrophe, in which 36 lives were lost.

* * *

Various local police stations have commenced to issue 4000 foreign residents' certificates issued by the Police Bureau. Another 46,000 certificates are to be distributed. The Foreign Affairs Department of the Police Bureau will check whether alien residents evade holding such papers. The certificates are not issued to either Japanese or Koreans, most of whom have been repatriated.

* * *

More than 20 members of the Nanking PPC are sponsoring a move that the Nanking Special Municipality should accord the title of "Honorary Citizen of Nanking" on Gen. George Marshall and Ambassador J. Leighton Stuart for their good offices in the peace negotiations, *Central News* reports.

* * *

Thousands of Chinese nationals are waiting to immigrate to Singapore but the colony's administration has not yet decided what the yearly quota will be. Before the war, 500 males and 500 females, selected by immigration officials, were allowed into Malaya each year. The Chinese Consul-General, Dr. Wu, has asked that a ruling be given as soon as possible.

* * *

The Customs has promulgated a new set of regulations governing the payment of rewards to informers reporting smuggled goods, the *Shun Pao* reported. After seizure of the goods and their auction, 40 percent of the proceeds will be paid to the informers. According to the paper, the Customs will guarantee secrecy of information received.

* * *

The Greek Ministry of Information announced that a total credit of US$45,000,000 has been granted by the United States to Greece to purchase surplus equipment in Italy, Belgium and Germany.

* * *

The United States Government has made formal application for the dismantling and delivery to the United States of the first complete Gorman factory. The factory is the optical plant of Hensoldt and Sons at Herborn, in Hesse-Nassau in the American zone.

China Faces Hunger; CNRRA Gets New Head

THE resignation of Dr. T. F. Tsiang from CNRRA directorship and the appointment of P. H. Ho in his stead, was said to be "swapping horses in midstream," although the newly appointed head of the relief distribution agency declared that there will be no changes in policy and work will be continued along the lines the former head managed to lay down in the chaos that followed the cessation of hostilities. The stream itself was hunger, which still faces China mainly in three provinces: Hunan, Kwangsi and Kwangtung.

Since it was said that financial difficulties long have impeded CNRRA's smooth operation, Ho, who is a member of the Economic Council of the President's Headquarters of the Northeast, a director of the Joint Office of the Four Government Banks, assistant general manager of the Bank of China,—altogether, a banker and economist,—is regarded as qualified to link up CNRRA with sources whence funds flow.

Finances thus obtained will help in overcoming the quagmire of transportation, which President Truman termed "the greatest single difficulty" in UNRRA's work in China.

Thus, transportation capacity cuts UNRRA supplies by about 50 percent of the estimated actual requirements and only 553,000 tons can be shipped into famine areas up to next spring.

The famine in Hunan, Kwangsi and Kwangtung has been accentuated by flooded farmlands, and shortages in seeds, tools and fertilizer, according to CNRRA reports. More than 800,000 tons of relief foodstuffs will be needed to tide the farmers over until the next harvest.

Peasant Revolts Reported In Szechuen Province

THE collection of land tax has been started in Szechuen province, the *Ta Kung Pao* wrote last week. An outcry has been raised in more than 80 hsien of the province against the levy of this tax at a time when flood and drought have depleted the farmers' rice stocks, and in spite of the Government's promise that Szechuen would not be subject to land tax this year. "It is generally believed that many tragedies are bound to occur in the Szechuen rural areas in the next several months," the *Ta Kung Pao* predicts.

On the other hand, the Communist *New China News Agency*, quoting the *Chengtu Kwei Pao*, said that peasant revolts had broken out in more than 30 hsien of the province. The suburbs of Chungking and Chengtu are also scenes of riots, the agency said.

More than 100,000 armed peasants are active in Wangtsang, in North Szechuen, while another group of 1500 armed with machine guns and rifles is active in Wenchuan, West Szechuen. The Communist agency said the Szechuen provincial government had established a United Garrison Headquarters "to suppress revolts." In a clash, which reportedly occurred in Penghsien, more than 100 officers and men of a Peace Preservation regiment were killed by peasants.

Serious famine in South Hunan has also forced thousands of peasants to take up arms, the *New China News Agency* declared.

Who's Who in China

LIU WEN-HUI, army officer and government official; born at Tayi, Szechuen, December 15, 1894; was educated at Szechuen Provincial Preliminary Military School, 1907-11; studied at Chin

Liu Wen-hui

（劉文輝字自乾）

Ho Military School, Peiping, 1911-1912; entered Paoting Military School, 1913, was graduated 1916; served as commander of the First Mixed Brigade, Szechuen provincial army, June 1920-December 1922; commander of Ninth division, Szechuen provincial army, January 1923-January 1925; commander of the 31st Division, National army, and concurrently assistant director-general, Headquarters of Pacification for Szechuen, January 1925-December 1926; chief director, Defense Headquarters for Szechuen-Sikang Border Region and concurrently commander of 24th Army, January 1927-1945; member and chairman of the Szechuen Provincial Government, March 1929-May 1935; Chairman of Committee for the newly-founded province of Sikang, July 1935-December 1938; vice-director, Generalissimo's Headquarters in Chungking, 1938-1939; member and chairman of Sikang Provincial Government since 1939; director-general of the construction office of the Szechuen-Sikang and Sikang-Tsinghai highways, July 1943-December 1944; now concurrently assistant director of the Sikang-Szechuen Headquarters of Pacification, member of the Central Executive Committee, Kuomintang, and chairman, Sikang Provincial Committee; author of Outline of Military Philosophy, How to Build a New Sikang, Speeches Made during an Inspection Tour in South Sikang, and Speeches of Liu Wen-hui; address: (permanent) An-Jen-Jen, Tayi, Szechuen; (temporary) Sikang Provincial Government, Sichang, Sikang.

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PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

ARTHUR BREEN, an Irishman, is being held by the Hopei High Court for trial on charges of acting as interpreter for the Japanese gendarmerie, thus "committing acts detrimental to the people."

* * *

PIERRE FLANDIN, former French Prime Minister, was barred from standing as a Parliamentary candidate in any future French elections when the National Assembly passed a special law which prohibits the tenure of any government post by persons originally charged with collaboration and subsequently acquitted.

* * *

GEN. HSU CHUN-TZE, veteran Kuomintang member and former commander-in-chief of the Nationalist Army under Dr. Sun Yat-sen, celebrated his 60th birthday here. President Chiang Kai-shek wired congratulations to the revolutionary veteran.

* * *

ALFRED HUGENBERG, former leader of the German National People's Party, and former member of Hitler's first cabinet, has been arrested on his estate in Westphalia by order of the British Military Government.

* * *

SUMNER WELLES, former Secretary of State, in a radio broadcast charged that Secretary of State James F. Byrnes' proposal for a strong, centralized German government would once again make Germany a threat to world peace.

* * *

MYRNA LOY, famed film star, filed a US$1,000,000 libel suit against the magazine "Hollywood Reporter," and its editor, following the publication of an article which branded her a Communist for having lent her name as sponsor of the recent American Slav Congress in the United States.

* * *

A. V. ALEXANDER, First Lord of the Admiralty since 1940, was appointed Minister of Defense, newly created organ coordinating the work of the British Navy, Army and Air Force. The Prime Minister, however, will remain responsible for Britain's defense, and will be chairman of the Defense Committee, which will include other cabinet members.

* * *

PRESIDENT HARRY TRUMAN, in a statement issued in Washington, demanded "substantial immigration" into Palestine to begin at once, without waiting for solution of the Palestine problem as a whole. He said that the American Government was ready to send immediate assistance for this movement.

* * *

DR. T. V. SOONG, China's Premier, who was reported going to the United States to attend the International Monetary Conference, said he would remain in China, since this country was not required to declare its foreign exchange parity by the end of the year. This exemption was granted all countries under enemy occupation during the war.

* * *

CORDELL HULL, former Secretary of State, in a statement issued on the eve of his 75th birthday, urged every one of the United Nations "to keep faith with those ideals of a brotherhood of peace, justice and freedom which inspired our wartime unity."

* * *

GEN. DOUGLAS MacARTHUR said in Japan last week that he would not run for President of the United States and reiterated his only desire to be "to see the occupation through."

ROBERT P. PATTERSON, U.S. War Secretary, declaring that "weakness is the short, straight road to war," advised universal military training as being essential to keep the United States strong and furnish support to the United Nations in its aim of preserving world peace.

* * *

CAPT. KATHLEEN NASH, former WAC, and now Mrs. Durant, was sentenced to five years' hard labor by a U.S. Military Court in Frankfurt for stealing the family jewels of the House of Hesse from Kronberg Castle. The stolen stones, since recovered, were valued at US$-5,500,000.

* * *

RUDOLPH HESS, whose sanity was at one time doubted by psychiatrists and who was sentenced to life imprisonment, was reported to have declared that "Nazism will not be dead just because 20 leaders are."

* * *

MSGR. PAUL YU PIN, Archbishop of Nanking, told AFP last week that "the popular feelings, mainly in Manchuria, are still predominantly anti-Communist and peasants consider Communist troops as red bandits." The prelate recently returned from a tour of Manchuria where he distributed CNC$3,000,000,000, contributed by Madame Chiang Kai-shek.

* * *

HENRY MORGENTHAU, former Secretary of the U.S. Treasury, speaking at a Chicago meeting, declared that "Congress must make sure that the atom bomb is never used again—that it is banished from the arsenals of nations for all time ...Once the bomb has been effectively and permanently outlawed, I am confident that our major difficulties with Russia will rapidly disappear."

* * *

MAJ. GEN. GLEN E. EDGERTON, Director of UNRRA's China Office, returned to Shanghai from a weekend in Nanking, where he conferred with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, Premier T. V. Soong and General George C. Marshall. Gen. Edgerton discussed overall UNRRA and CNRRA problems, including the Yellow River dike repair project. He also conferred with Dr. Soong on matters of financing of relief and rehabilitation.

* * *

WINSTON CHURCHILL, former British Prime Minister, addressing a Conservative Party conference in Blackpool, declared that the British were not plunged into fundamental discussions about their constitution as some of the peoples on the continent. "The Government as well as the opposition—Socialists, Conservatives and Liberals—are united against Communism and the Communist Party," he declared.

* * *

ROBT. H. JACKSON, American chief prosecutor at Nuremberg, declared that the law governing war crimes trials should apply to victors as well as to the vanquished, for, said he: "Victory has not ended or given promise of ending the oppression and injustice which have bred international discord."

* * *

GEN. LIU PAO-CHENG, famed one-eyed Communist commander in the Chantung-Shansi-Hopei-Honan area, who led the Red offensive on the Lunghai Railway last July, was killed in action in the vicinity of Chengchow, railway center on the Peiping-Hankow railroad, according to *Central News*.

Trading In Greenbacks Suspended As New Highs Reached Here

MOST important feature of the financial market during the week ending October 5, was the closing of the open exchange market when, on Friday, the greenback jumped up to $4350 and threatened to rise even higher. Exchange brokers were ordered to buy and sell US dollar notes at rates not more than five percent above or below the official TT quotation. Hectic dealing, indeed, came to an end but the market became erratic from any point of view.

When exchange brokers, on Monday, were informed that they might carry on providing they stuck to the above stipulation, "open market" business dwindled, while some real "black" business was done at quotations fluctuating between $3900 and $4200. Generally, exchange shops, of course, were willing to buy at the official rate plus about five percent but all declared they had no dollars for sale!

The underlying reason for the big demand in US dollars is still the same: greenbacks are needed: 1) to pay for shipments which the Central Bank declines to grant TT for: 2) for calculating one's prices and keeping one's assets in a more stable currency; and 3) to a much smaller extent than is generally anticipated, for smuggling money out of China to, for instance, Hongkong.

Outlook Gloomy

The order issued by the authorities can have no influence on the foreign exchange needs of local businessmen. The latter have found the high open market rate worthwhile and no doubt will offer rates far above the stipulated five percent difference in future, too. Under such conditions, exchange brokers will hardly be heroic enough to reject or report offers, while at the same time the development may be similar to that witnessed in other black market countries, i.e., increasing hand-to-hand dealing in foreign notes.

When such consequences could not be avoided in countries where commodity prices are controlled, how much more may one be entitled to forecast similar developments in a market where, as in China, commodity prices are fluctuating drastically and the cost of living depends almost entirely on open market activities.

The above-mentioned movements on the open market failed to influence the gold price, which during the week under review gained but 0.6 percent.

During the week under review the Central Bank sold 615 gold bars at the following prices:

Sept.	30	98 bars at CNC$2,165,000
Oct.	1	121 bars at CNC$2,165,000
Oct.	2	108 bars at CNC$2,162,000
Oct.	3	102 bars at CNC$2,142,000
Oct.	4	106 bars at CNC$2,225,000
Oct.	5	80 bars at CNC$2,185,000

Although, thus, the open market rate—one should now call it the official open market rate—of the US dollar went down, while the Central Bank's TT rate remained unchanged and gold gained next to nothing, foodstuffs prices on the public markets showed quite considerable increases with some kinds of meat gaining 20 to 35 percent, potatoes nearly 50 percent and some edible oils 10 percent.

Food Prices Erratic

While the table below indicates general price movements on the Shanghai market, foodstuff prices given are those quoted officially. On the whole, trading on the foodstuff wholesale markets during the week under review was extremely erratic with sugar prices, for instance, gaining or losing $2000 per picul within a few hours and flour on the open market rising or falling as much as $1500 per bag during the six-hour business day.

The table follows:—

	Sept. 28 CNC$	Oct. 5 CNC$
Gold bars	2,165,500	2,178,000
US dollar notes	3,940	——
Bond C	1,770	2,650
Wing On Textile	747	821
Ewo Cotton	9,050	10,200
Rice	60,000	60,000
Wheat flour	17,300	19,000
Peanut oil	87,200	93,000
20's yarn	2,100,000	2,190,000
Raw silk	3,600,000	4,200,000
Artificial silk	4,500,000	4,300,000
Ruby Queen cigarettes	11,200	12,100
Koo Pun soap	47,500	47,000
My Dear matches	600,000	590,000

As can be understood from the table, the tendency was upward rather than downward with speculation in industrial chemicals impressing the soap, matches and dyestuffs markets.

CNC's Value Lower

Economically speaking, comparatively high prices of goods that are not scarce indicate declining buying power of the national currency. In the case of China today, however, this may be true only to a certain extent since, apparently, the American dollar's buying power in this country is realizing a parallel decline in buying power. This, on the other hand, enables China to buy American goods, both raw materials and manufactured products comparatively cheap. However, other nations have managed to enjoy the same advantage, so that in the end competition remains as before.

Revaluations as carried out this year by Canada and Sweden—and probably contemplated by some other countries—have been called, and quite rightly so, the antithesis of former money wars in the 1930's. In those days competing countries were eager to outsell others by rapid currency depreciation. They wanted to sell cheaper, while at present they want to buy cheaper. It was on this latter policy that China's import policy during the first half of this year has been based.

Textile Shares Climb

The stock market proved to be especially erratic during the week. Interest was focussed mainly on textiles. While gold gained 0.6 percent, Wing On Textile went up 9.7 percent, Ewo Cotton 10 percent, and China Textile 22 percent. Interest in shares was reported growing although the small number of stocks admitted to the official Exchange was again considered a handicap.

Although the upward movement of textile shares was caused partly by both rumors and statements to the effect that business conditions were particularly good, traders explained that the turnover in local stores failed to come up to expectations. The wholesale silk trade, on the other hand, was impressed by the news that Japanese artificial silk was to be allocated by the Central Trust of China, which is in charge of the rayon received from Japan.

Central Trust, furthermore, was reported to be investigating requirements and productive power of mills applying for Japanese rayon but up to the time of writing neither the sales system nor the prices had been made known.

Why Rumors Persisted

All those who predicted a fresh devaluation of the Chinese currency with past week-end as the deadline were disappointed when nothing happened on the monetary front. Hardly less disillusioned were prophets who, not for the first time, had forecast—and with the same deadline—the announcement of a new currency. Obviously, there were two schools of forecasters, one believing in the

establishment of a gold-based currency, the other explaining that no gold basis is needed.

Revival of all the currency rumors resulted from the statement by the International Fund that members are required to inform the Fund within 90 days of the gold parity of their currencies. In spite of Dr. T. V. Soong's statement that the obligation did not apply to China, rumormongers stuck to their stories. Not before the Fund itself announced that member-states whose territories had been invaded by the enemy have a longer period in which to reach an agreement on their currency parity with the Fund, did local forecasters believe in the correctness of Dr. Soong's statement.

The Fund has not said, however, that members—China, of course, is one—may under certain conditions fail of such arrangements entirely. The question is not if, but when it must be done. In other words, one day China will be bound to make known her currency's gold parity, so that all revaluation methods used by governments short of gold reserves cannot be applied. This means that when the oft-heralded new currency becomes reality, it cannot be based on "moral values" (governmental power, the people's confidence in the state's monetary foundations) but must have intrinsic value based on reserves in gold and foreign exchange or on a sufficiently large stabilization loan.

Production Shortcut

Plastics, like penicillin in medical science, are becoming more and more popular in every field of industry. Two American cotton makers are using this chemical magic to turn out cloth without going through the cumbersome and expensive process of weaving, according to a recent issue of the *Wall Street Journal*. They employ a plastic binding to hold cotton fibres in place instead of interlacing them.

Unwoven cotton cloth is being successfully made into such commercial products as shoe linings, drapes, bags and even disposable diapers. Before long Arrow shirts made of this material might be available, as Cluett Peabody & Co., the maker of these shirts, is studying its possibility along this line. Among the advantages and characteristics listed by the American journal are that unwoven cloth is flannel-like, soft, drapes well, and is fastened together by heating instead of stitching.

BUSINESS FOOT-NOTES

China has been invited to the international wool conference which will be attended by the world's leading wool producing and consuming countries in London, November 11 to 16. Invitations were also issued to Argentina, Belgium, Canada, France, India, Italy, Uruguay and the Soviet Union.

* * *

Twenty-five cargo boats were tied up in the harbor last week when local stevedores struck for a daily wage of CNC$10,000. The stevedores, at present receiving CNC$4000 daily, demanded equal treatment with wharf laborers as a condition for their return. The strike affected many Shanghai shippers, including six American companies.

* * *

Following the signing of the Market Nationalization Bill by Philippine President Manuel Roxas, the Manila municipal board revealed that it is considering a move to oust Chinese stallholders from city markets after Dec. 8, 1946, when the agreement covering these stalls expires.

* * *

The first shipment of 5000 cases of Japanese artificial silk was unloaded here last week. This silk will be sold by the Central Trust to the factories in acute need of it for raw material. A second shipment of artificial silk is expected soon.

* * *

The liner Normandie, one-time world's largest and fastest luxury liner, will be sold for US$161,680 to a New York firm, the Maritime Commission announced last week in Washington. The liner which was gutted by a fire in New York harbor during the war, is now classed as "junk."

* * *

An estimated 2200 Chinese mechanics, employed in the Singapore dockyards, struck for higher wages after 1000 other employees had returned to work. The Chinese Labor Association is asking a minimum daily wage of SS$8 for lower-paid mechanics.

* * *

It has been officially denied that the Broadway Mansions will be auctioned, the *Wen Hui Pao* reported. The building will be taken over by the National Defense Ministry and handed to the Officers' Moral Endeavor Association for use as a social club for military men, and the entertainment of foreign guests, both military and political.

* * *

The China National Aviation Corporation is planning to institute a regular line between Shanghai and New York. The corporation has already placed an order for six planes in the United States. The planes will be of the C-54 type and will be better equipped than the C-46s the company is operating in China.

Deposits in Shanghai banks are increasing steadily, according to statistics published by the Central Bank of China. Deposits in Shanghai banks totaled CNC$-36,512,000,000 in January, while in August they reached CNC$149,779,000,000, an increase of more than CNC$1,500,000,000 over July.

* * *

Timber, covered with a special solution, discovered by one of the research institutes of Moscow, becomes as hard as metal and can be used effectively as substitute for concrete in bridge structures, machine parts, etc. The new discovery has been called Letos by its inventors.

* * *

According to a survey of the native paper industry conducted by the *Shun Pao*, this part of China's economy is suffering from unfavorable business conditions. The depression is partly caused by the extremely low cost of foreign paper and the better qualities supplied from abroad.

* * *

The price index prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in the United States shows that commodity prices have reached a point 125.4 percent above the 1926 average, 18.5 percent above a year ago, and 10.4 percent higher than at the end of last June. Higher prices for grains and eggs were mainly responsible for the recent rise in the price index.

* * *

The Bureau of Public Health will start collecting CNC$3000 from middle school students and CNC$2000 from primary school students to cover medical expenses in schools. The money thus collected will be deposited for exclusive use in promoting health conditions in 19 middle and 32 primary schools operated by the Education Bureau.

* * *

Reuter's reported from New York that "the shrinking value of the United States dollar, combined with an unbroken labor crisis is causing alarm among informed observers in New York, over the prospects of the country's vast world trade plan, on which the Government's economic policy is staked."

* * *

The Japanese radio broadcasting station and newspaper strike which threatened a news blackout last week did not materialize. Although Japanese stations were off the air, most of Tokyo's daily papers failed to heed the All-Japan Newspaper and Radio Workers Strike Committee, and were on the streets next day. The armed forces radio network continued to broadcast under union agreement.

* *

Completion of negotiations in Moscow for a Swedish-Russian trade and credit agreement was announced last week by the Swedish Foreign Office in Stockholm. The announcement added that King Gustav of Sweden had authorized the Swedish delegation to sign the agreement. Simultaneous communiques will be issued in Moscow and Stockholm after the return home of the delegation.

* * *

An American economic mission, comprised of 16 members, representing more than 400 members of the China-American Council of Industry and Commerce, is expected to leave the United States shortly on a tour of China. Meanwhile, the British Economic Mission, which left England recently, is reported to have been delayed and will not be here by the end of the month.

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China's Civil War

As Reported Day By Day In The Press

October 2, 1946

CENTRAL NEWS reported that Communist troops, pursuing their surprise offensive, succeeded in capturing Wangtu, Tsacho and Peiho in the vicinity of Chohsien, in the area of the northern section of the Peiping-Hankow railway. They likewise succeeded in surrounding Sunglingtien, five miles to the south of Chohsien.

The Government drive on Kalgan was progressing according to AFP. Shangyi, a town 50 kilometers northwest of Kalgan fell to the Nationalists while another column reached Huaian, about 60 kilometers southwest of the city.

In Manchuria, fighting was reported between Tashekchiao and Haicheng, 144 and 122 kilometers south of Mukden, respectively. Further north, Government troops captured Nungan, and are steadily advancing towards Lasassi, 24 kilometers to the north, AFP cabled from Nanking.

* * *

October 3, 1946

The capture by the Communists of Hsushui, a town 12 miles northeast of Paoting, and Kuchengchen, 22 miles northeast of the city, was announced by Nationalist quarters in Peiping. Fighting was heavy at Kaopeitien, 38 miles northeast of Paoting.

The Communist attack on Paoting, started a few days ago, was continuing, according to *Central News*.

Kanchuang, less than 60 miles southeast of Kalgan, fell to Nationalist forces, according to the *New China News Agency*.

* * *

October 4, 1946

Paoting was reported besieged by Communist armies, but the situation was eased following the arrival of Gen. Fou Tse-sheng, commander of the 94th Army, to conduct an offensive, the *Hsin Min Pao* wrote.

Clashes were reported in the vicinity of Fengtai, large railroad hub, 10 miles south of Peiping.

A *Hsin Min Pao* report said that one Nationalist column had captured Yenking, 15 miles northeast of Hwailai, and is pushing towards Hsiahuayuan, 37 miles southeast of Kalgan.

Government troops captured Hantan, strategic town on the Peiping-Hankow Railway, and large mining center in southern Hopei, *Central News* reported.

* * *

October 5, 1946

More than 200 Communists attacked a United States Marine ammunition dump west of Tangku, between Tientsin and Chinwangtao, but were repulsed after one hour and 20 minutes of fighting, UP reported from Peiping. One marine was wounded, while one Chinese was killed and another wounded and captured. The attackers were armed with automatic weapons and were believed to have been seeking ammunition, according to UP.

Government armies driving on Kalgan, captured Shacheng and Nanhoukan, 43 and 40 miles, southeast and northwest of the city, respectively, UP reported from Nanking.

Gen. Chen Cheng, Chief of Staff, flew to Peiping to direct the Nationalist defense of Paoting now surrounded by Communist troops.

Fighting broke out on the Tsingtao-Tsinan railway, when Nationalist troops started an attack on Kaomi, 50 miles west of Tsingtao, still in Communist hands, it was reported.

The Nationalist garrison at Anting, 25 miles southeast of Peiping, was attacked by Communist troops, following the attack on the Tangku ammunition dump of the U.S. Marines, UP reported from Peiping.

* * *

October 6, 1946

Communist sources claimed that Hwailai, on the road to Kalgan, was still in Communist hands. The *Peace Daily* declared, however, that Nationalist forces were at Sihochai, 25 miles from Kalgan's inner defenses.

* * *

October 7, 1946

Gen. Fu Tso-yi's cavalry units succeeded in reaching Sihotsai, 12 miles west of Kalgan, while Gen. Sun Lien-chung's 11th War Zone troops are battling in the streets of Hwailai, on the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway, according to the *Hsin Min Pao*.

* * *

October 8, 1946

Sihotsai, 12 miles from Kalgan, was captured by Gen. Fu Tso-yi's Nationalist troops, according to the *Hsin Min Pao* in Naning.

The Communist *New China News Agency* claimed that all strategic points outside the Hopei city of Paoting were taken by the Reds.

In North Kiangsu, Government forces reached Kaoyu, 20 miles north of Shaopo, which the Nationlists claimed to have captured yesterday.

是的！的確！
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NEW BOOKS OF INTEREST

Indictment

THE CASE AGAINST THE NAZI WAR CRIMINALS. *Opening Statement for the United States of America by Robert H. Jackson. Published by Alfred E. Knopf, New York,* 1946. 217 *pp.*, US$2. *Reviewed by S. E. Shifrin.*

TODAY after a long drawn out trial of nearly a year's duration, the verdict of the International Tribunal has been handed down and has made the front page. The opening statement at the trial made by Judge Jackson for the United States, crystal clear, concise and utterly damning, provides the background in permanent book form.

If perhaps at times the appended indictment itself is too full of legal phraseology Jackson's speech isn't. It is a summary, with comment, of the terrible dossier of the defendants—etched in the blood and sufferings of millions of human beings. In this book there are no irresponsible outpourings of sensationalists. There is instead a well-documented and authenticated case-history of one of the greatest crimes against humanity that history has ever recorded.

After reading the book—exposing in detail Nazi bestiality and war preparations—one wonders how the International Tribunal could permit seven of the accused to cheat the hangman. What is more: Papen, the man who helped Hitler come to power, Schacht, Hitler's conservative front in Nazi dealings with international financiers who made war economically possible, Fritzsche, ace propagandist, one time editor-in-chief of D.N. B. news agency and head of the radio division of the Reich Ministry of Propaganda, were found not guilty although their records speak for themselves. That is probably one ending which even the usually fertile imagination of Herr Doktor Goebbels failed to foresee.

Lady & Carpenter

MISS RANSKILL COMES HOME *by Barbara Bower.* 247 *pp. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.* US$2.75. *Reviewed by Anne Richards in the New York Times.*

MISS Ranskill, an English-woman in her late thirties, falls overboard from a cruise ship because she is foolish enough to go clambering over the railing to rescue her hat! She is washed ashore on an island and resuscitated by the sole inhabitant—a carpenter. The carpenter had himself been knocked overboard from a ship one dark night. Our heroine was never quite clear just how, for the carpenter's sea language was too technical. But that really doesn't matter. What does matter is that for four years Miss Ranskill and the carpenter are alone on the island.

The relationship that develops between the prim, virtuous, old-maidish Miss Ranskill and the gentle Reid, who is still intensely devoted to his home and family back in England, becomes with the author's fastidious and imaginative touch a fragile, guileless experience, touchingly persuasive and real. It is after the carpenter's death that Miss Ranskill finally returns to England. Here she is faced with tragi-comic disillusionment: she learns about the war for the first time and begins to see her friends and relatives in a new light. At a time when the world and its old accepted values are breaking up around her, she reaches back to the truth and peace the carpenter gave her on the island.

How she finds the carpenter's son and takes him home with her, so that she not only repays a debt to the one she realizes she truly loved but secures happiness and fulfillment for herself too, is the rest of Miss Bower's story. In telling it the author mixes reality and fantasy, irony and pity; comparing the way of life on two "islands," she lets go with lightly aimed but none the less barbed darts at the trivialities that concern her own countrymen.

Directory

AMERICANS AND AMERICAN FIRMS IN CHINA. *Directory, published by The Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury, Shanghai,* 1946. 170 *pp.* CNC$6000. *Reviewed by Marion Barney.*

SHANGHAI has need of directories such as this first post-war guide just brought out by the *"Post."* Americans and American Firms in China is a most useful publication. As the title indicates, its principal sections are devoted to the listing of residents and of firms with their key personnel of whatever nationality, together with addresses and telephone numbers. Missions, UNRRA, the US military and other organizations are included. In addition, a list of street names old and new is featured. In the directory are lists of postal rates; Shanghai Municipal Government personnel; Churches with English language services; and miscellaneous information.

The constantly changing scene precludes the possibility of such a work being absolutely comprehensive or accurate. This one will be found to deal mostly with Shanghai itself, but it helps in some measure to bridge the wide gap left by the war years.

As a reference and a guide at a time when the "latest" directories available are fully five years old—and yet so much in demand that they are sold out and are being traded at a premium, where at all—this directory of Americans in Shanghai and other parts of the country is indeed most welcome.

Love Song

TAHITI LANDFALL *by William S. Stone,* 308 *pp., New York: William Morrow & Co.,* US$3.50. *Reviewed by Lewis Funke in the New York Times.*

A RECENT note from his publishers says William S. Stone, author of "Tahiti Landfall," will be returning to these shores as soon as he can get on a tramp steamer out of Papeete. If that is so, it can only mean that Mr. Stone is on the verge of one of his infrequent journeys back to civilization—so that (as he notes in his book) he may reembark for Tahiti valuing it all the more. For there is no doubt about it—if ever any man has uncovered his heaven-on-earth it is he, a "member of the small group of those who can never leave for long, who can never again feel quite at ease within themselves in any other place."

Mr. Stone has lived in the Tahitian islands for nearly a decade, and he writes of his residence with tender affection. So lovingly does he fashion his vignettes of Polynesians and their island life that his book may be branded a dangerous book in the hands of anyone suffering the ennui of the times. In the pages of "Tahiti Landfall" looms a paradise from which the worries of Trieste, balanced budgets and atomic energy seem successfully banished

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forever—the recent South Pacific tests notwithstanding.

Mr. Stone notes, however, that not every man finds in Tahiti the gold at the end of his rainbow. Many find the islands a "lost paradise," a beauty that was, apparently, but is no more—and "disappointment wields ever a drab brush." The auther, of course, has suffered no such disillusionment. He, in fact, feels the islands never have had more to offer of charm, romance, laughter and adventure. Conceding that there have been innovations since the days of Captains Wallis, Cook and Bligh, he asserts there is no truth to reports that the true Polynesian is passing, or the old life disappearing. The innovations, he says, have been largely superficial and "both inhabitants and place remain, as perhaps they always will, nearly indestructible."

Regardless of the merits of the author's beliefs, he renders a fine simulation of life as it is lived by himself and the natives. His book gives every indication of having been written at considerable ease—in tune with Tahitian living. It is pleasant, meandering and informative in a casual, unostentatious sort of way. It is full of simple, lovable and amusing folks—Polynesians and whites, who, like the author, prefer to be out of time.

There is, for instance, Raoul Lebon, the artist, at work on a painting called, "Landing of War Canoes at the Temple of Taputapu-atea situated by the Sacred City of Opoa on the Island of Raiatea otherwise Known as l'Ile Sacrée." It is M. Lebon's interpretation of an event about which neither he nor anyone else could have any knowledge and is, indeed, a project he hopes never to complete. (He welcomes any criticism that requires him to erase a month's labors.) There is, too, besides Mr. Stone's naive, life-loving house servants, Teuru and Tavae, the native jack-of-all-trades, Atua. The latter rarely does anything correctly the first time, but guarantees his work, as for example, in the case of a beach-side pavilion which he built and then twice rebuilt after it had fallen down.

Altogether, "Tahiti Landfall," including decorations by Nicolas Mordvinoff and photographs by Prudence and Igor Anziferoff Allan, makes pleasant traveling for the armchair tourist.

Men & Peace

POPULATION AND PEACE IN THE PACIFIC *by Warren S. Thompson.* 361 *pp. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.* US$3.75. *Reviewed by Thomas H. D. Mahoney in the New York Times.*

SINCE 1800 the world's population has more than doubled owing to the expansion of Europeans into virgin territories, the great increase in agricultural and industrial production, and the introduction of modern sanitary methods and medicine. The increased production and saving of life which ensued were not uniform. Instead there was a "differential growth of population." European peoples and their descendants grew swiftly, whereas non-Europeans lagged. Study disclosed that this gain was merely *a "natural* response" to particular economic and social stimuli and could be repeated by any people given the same opportunities.

The countries of south and east Asia to which Mr. Thompson devotes most of his attention in this excellent and incisive study, are today on the threshold of decades of tremendous population growth due to the operation of the aforementioned processes, especially the third, which has reduced the death rate. Conversely, western European peoples and most of the new world have reached a stage of stationary birth rates. In view of the future increase in Pacific Asia, the author raises the question of how it can be successfully handled. A thorough examination of the improved use of agricultural and mineral resources and possible industrial expansion reveals little hope of any considerable rise in the standard of living which might result in a check on the prolific birth rate throughout most of the region.

Inability to relieve the pressure of an expanding Pacific area will cause a serious threat to world peace. Thompson believes that the western Europeans, while still strong, ought to have enough common sense to make concessions before it is too late and Asia feels forced to help herself. Such aid would include the abolition of the colonial system, the end of the idea that the unused or scarcely used parts of the earth should belong to any one nation exclusively or even to the natives, a peace with Japan based on charity and justice, and the outlawing of such restictive immigration policies as "White Australia."

Replete with index, selected bibliography and many valuable tables, this book will have a wide appeal among economists, sociologists and historians, not to mention the layman. However, its constant advocacy of birth control will offend many, particularly the Chinese and Indians. Inhabitants of the southern dominions will not like Thompson's frank criticisms of their policies. Nor will Russophobes be pleased at the somewhat benign view of the Soviet's Pacific policy. Otherwise, most objections the reader would propose have been cleverly anticipated by the author.

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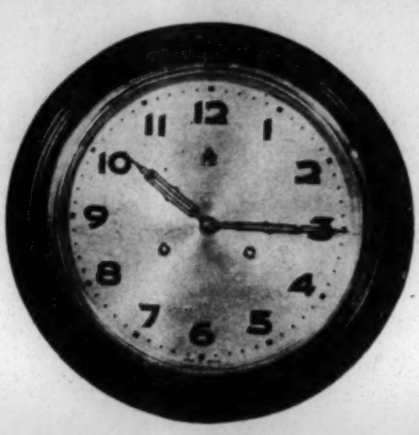

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TIME TABLE

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4th Class	3rd Class	Tri. Exp.	1,2,3 Exp.	1,2 Exp.	4th Mixed	1,2,3 Night Exp.	1,2 Night Exp.	站名 STATIONS	4th Class	3rd Class	1,2,3 Exp.	1,2 Exp.	1,2 Tri. Exp.	4th Mixed	1,2,3 Night Exp.	1,2 Night Exp.
								上海 SHANGHAI								
1.20	5.00	7.00	9.00	11.00	16.20	21.00	22.00	D 北站 NORTH A	13.25	17.30	15.50	19.20	22.30	4.50	5.35	6.20
2.43	6.51		10.06	12.15		22.34		D 崑山 KUNSHAN D	11.50	15.51	14.50	18.05			4.28	
3.34	7.54	8.41	10.47	12.58	19.51	23.32	0.11	A 蘇州 SOOCHOW D	10.53	14.45	14.05	17.18	20.51	2.10	3.39	4.30
3.44	8.02	8.48	10.55	13.06	20.06	23.39	0.18	D 蘇州 SOOCHOW A	10.45	14.37	13.57	17.11	20.43	1.50	3.32	4.23
4.53	9.14	9.36	11.43	14.03	21.21	0.35	1.11	A 無錫 WUSIH D	8.52	13.28	13.09	16.17	19.55	0.10	2.39	3.30
4.59	9.20	9.42	11.50	14.09	21.31	0.42	1.17	D 無錫 WUSIH A	8.46	13.22	13.03	16.11	19.48	23.57	2.32	3.24
6.07	10.56	10.31	12.47	15.08	22.43	1.40	2.18	A 常州 CHANGCHOW D	7.38	11.45	12.13	15.10	19.01	22.45	1.42	2.35
6.30	11.07	10.41	12.57	15.18	23.03	1.50	2.28	D 常州 CHANGCHOW A	7.28	11.35	12.03	14.56	18.51	22.14	1.20	2.25
7.47	12.30		13.49	16.16	0.42	2.55	3.32	A 丹陽 TANYANG D	6.07	10.08	11.06	13.51		20.54	0.03	1.02
7.57	12.38		13.53	16.20	1.00	2.59	3.36	D 丹陽 TANYANG A	6.02	10.00	11.03	13.42		20.44	23.59	0.58
8.48	13.35	12.08	14.30	17.04	1.57	3.45	4.21	A 鎮江 CHINKIANG D	5.11	9.09	10.27	12.56	17.18	19.46	23.06	0.05
9.11	13.42	12.15	14.38	17.13	2.10	3.53	4.28	D 西站 WEST A	5.04	8.59	10.20	12.49	17.11	19.33	22.56	23.56
11.30	15.40	13.35	16.10	18.45	4.35	5.30	6.00	A 南京 NANKING D	2.50	7.00	9.00	11.00	15.50	17.00	21.00	22.00

FARE LIST

STATIONS 站名		Kilo.	I Class Ordinary Express		II Class Ordinary Express		III Class Ordinary Express	
SHANGHAI	上海							
KUNSHAN	崑山	52	2,800.	3,800.	1,400.	1,900.	700.	1,000.
SOOCHOW	蘇州	87	4,400.	5,400.	2,200.	2,700.	1,100.	1,400.
WUSIH	無錫	129	6,400.	7,700.	3,200.	3,900.	1,600.	2,000.
CHANGCHOW	常州	168	8,400.	10,100.	4,200.	5,100.	2,100.	2,600.
TANYANG	丹陽	213	10,400.	12,500.	5,200.	6,300.	2,600.	3,200.
CHINKIANG WEST	鎮江西站	243	11,600.	14,000.	5,800.	7,000.	2,900.	3,500.
NANKING	南京	312	14,800.	17,800.	7,400.	8,900.	3,700.	4,500.

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TIME TABLE

23	21	61	67	41	25	車次 TRAIN NO.	42	24	68	26	22	62
1,2,3 Exp.	West Lake Excur.	2,3,4 Class	4th Mixed	2,3 Class	1,2,3 Exp.	站名 STATIONS	2,3 Class	1,2,3 Exp.	4th Mixed	1,2,3 Exp.	West Lake Exc.	2,3,4 Class
6.45	7.50	8.10		14.50	16.40	D 上海北站 SHANGHAI NORTH A	13.05	13.30		18.00	20.00	22.35
7.04	8.06	8.36	9.36	15.15	16.59	D 上海西站 SHANGHAI WEST D	12.47	13.14	16.55	17.45	19.46	22.16
7.47		9.38	11.12	16.17	17.51	A 松江 SUNGKIANG D	11.42	12.28	15.31	16.58		21.12
7.52		9.43	11.45	16.22	17.56	D 松江 SUNGKIANG A	11.37	12.23	15.21	16.53		21.07
9.00	9.50	11.14	13.53	17.53	19.20	A 嘉興 KASHING D	10.06	11.16	13.20	15.45	18.01	19.37
9.10	9.58	11.23	14.08	18.03	19.30	D 嘉興 KASHING A	9.56	11.03	12.58	15.35	17.51	19.27
9.45		12.06	15.05	18.48	20.04	D 峽石 YEHZAH D	9.10	10.30	12.08	15.03		18.46
10.16		12.51	16.04	19.33	20.35	A 長安鎮 CHANGAN-TSENG D	8.22	9.43	11.02	14.29		17.57
10.21		12.56	16.20	19.38	20.40	D 長安鎮 CHANGAN-TSENG A	8.17	9.38	10.52	14.24		17.52
11.25	11.45	14.10	18.25	20.50	21.35	A 杭州 HANGCHOW D	7.05	8.40	9.00	13.30	16.05	16.40

FARE LIST

STATIONS 站名		Kilo.	I Class Ordinary Express		II Class Ordinary Express		III Class Ordinary Express	
SHANGHAI	上海							
SUNGKIANG	松江	45	2,400.	3,400.	1,200.	1,700.	600.	900.
KASHING	嘉興	99	4,800.	5,800.	2,400.	2,900.	1,200.	1,500.
YEHZAH	峽石	126	6,400.	7,700.	3,200.	3,900.	1,600.	2,000.
CHANGANTSENG	長安鎮	151	7,600.	9,200.	3,800.	4,600.	1,900.	2,300.
HANGCHOW	杭州	190	9,200	11,100.	4,600.	5,600.	2,300.	2,800.

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